Dept. of Linguistics : Publication No. 16.

A DESCRIPTIVE GRAMMAR OF GONDI

P. S. SUBRAHMANYAM

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY
ANNAMALAINAGAR
INDIA
1968

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Dept. of *Linguistics*: Publication No. 16.
Published with the UGC Grants.
First edition : November 1968.

Printed at
Azhahu Printers, Chidambaram

Preface

"A Descriptive Grammar of Gondi" by Dr. P. S. Subrahmanyam is the result of his research in the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University as a Senior Research Fellow during the years 1964–1966. It is the first of a series of grammars the Advanced Centre envisages to publish under the project "Non-literary Dravidian Languages" taken up by it. Though the author has collected a lot of texts they are not published now and they are available in the manuscript form for consultation. I am very happy that this work is being published by the Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University.

Centre of Advanced Study
in Linguistics
Annamalai University
9—11—1968

S. Agesthialingom

Foreword

Dr. P. S. Subrahmanyam worked as a post-Doctorate U. G. C. fellow in the Annamalai University and during that period he had been to the area where Gondi is spoken and studied through fieldwork the Adilabad dialect and the Koya dialect of the Gondi language. The result is the present book where he gives a descriptive analysis of the language. I dare say that this will be of great interest to the scholars interested in the Dravidian languages.

Madurai
9—11—1968

T. P. Meenakshisundaran
Vice-Chancellor,
Madurai University.

Introduction

The Gondi language, which has the largest number of speakers (about one and a half million people) among all the tribal languages of the Dravidian family is spoken mainly in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Since it is spread over a very wide area it naturally has a large number of dialects, some of which show a great deal of divergence among themselves. Two such dialects are described in the present work. The dialect spoken around Utnoor in the Adilabad district of Andhra Pradesh (called *Ko:ya:ñ* by the native speakers) is described in the first six chapters of this work. The seventh chapter contains the grammar and vocabulary of the Koya dialect as it is spoken near Bhadrachalam in the Khammam district (AndhraPradesh). The relationship of Gondi with the other languages of the Dravidian family is investigated in the appendix entitled "Comparative Position of Gondi." The vocabulary of the Adilabad dialect follows the appendix. The vocabulary items (of both the Koya and the Adilabad dialects) are provided with indications of their origin (Dravidian or Indo-Aryan, as the case may be) as far as it is possible. For a considerable number of words etymologies are suggested here for the first time.

Almost all of the earlier grammars on the several dialects of Gondi are neither exhaustive nor accurate in all matters of detail. The inadequacies of those works have been noted and the need for fresh fieldwork and description of all the

dialects of Gondi utilizing the methods of modern linguistics has been felt by scholars working in Dravidian. Therefore it is expected that the present work, which contains exhaustive description of two dialects of Gondi will be a welcome addition to the existing grammars of that language. The only work published so far on the Adilabad dialect is *A Grammar of the Gondi Language* by P. Setumadhava Rao and it is not as exhaustive as the present one. The Koya dialect is described here for the first time. These two dialects differ from each other in their grammatical structure to a considerable extent and the degree of their mutual intelligibility is very less. A comparative study of them with each other and also with the sister languages (as that made in the appendix) gives important insights into the structure of Gondi at a stage prior to its disintegration into the present-day dialects. Such a study also brings out the importance of the evidence provided by non-literary languages in the study of the Dravidian comparative grammar. It is hoped that this work will be followed by grammars of the other underscribed or imperfectly described languages of the Dravidian family.

Finally, I wish to express my gratefulness to the authorities of the Annamalai University and the University Grants Commission for the award of a post-Doctoral Research Fellowship during 1964–66 which made the fieldwork in Gondi possible. I am thankful to Professor S. Agesthialingom, Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University for a number of valuable suggestions for the improvement of an earlier version of the grammar and also for his kindness in including this work in the publication series of the Department of Linguistics, Annamalai University.

I am also grateful to Dr. T. P. Meenakshisundaran, Vice-Chancellor, Madurai University (formerly Director, Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics, Annamalai University) for encouragement in my work and also for the foreword that he has given to this book. I also wish to record my deep gratitude to Professor M. B. Emeneau for many valuable suggestions and encouragement in my work.

P. S. Subrahmanyam

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THE ADILABAD DIALECT

I. PHONEMICS

1.1. Phonemes

The phonemes of the Gonḍi language are as follows:

Vowels

	Front	*Central*	*Back*
High	i i:		u u:
Mid	e e:		o o:
Low		a a:	

Consonants

	Labial	*Dental*	*Alveolar*	*Retroflex*	*Palatal*	*Velar*	*Glottal*
Stop	p b	t d		ṭ ḍ		k g	
	ph bh	th dh		ṭh ḍh		kh gh	
Affricate					c j		
					ch jh		
Sibilant			s				
Flap				ṛ			
Trill			r				
Lateral			l				
Nasal	m		n			ṅ	
Fricative	v				y		h

1.2. Distribution and allophones: Vowels

/i/ is a short close high front vowel. It occurs only initially and medially.

id this	*tiɽi:nj* fingernail
indke: now	*pir* rain
ivvi:r two (men)	*siɽa:yi:ṅ* south

/i:/ is a long close high front vowel. It occurs in all positions.

i:ta:l of this type	*ni:re*: last year	*kuhi*: well
i:so:ɽ comb	*vi:r* they (prox.)	*vi:si*: fly
	si:r root	*sa:ri*: bread

/e/ is a short close mid front vowel. It occurs only initially and medially.

eddi: sunshine	*peɽe*: stone (of fruit)
elli: rat	*lelle:nj* moon

/e:/ is a long close mid front vowel. It occurs in all positions.

e:ɽe: crab	*pe:ɽi*: girl	*ko:ve*: red-faced monkey
e:r water	*se:r* plough	*no:ɽe*: rope
		saɽe: son-in-law

/a/ is a short lower mid back unrounded vowel. It occurs only initially and medially.

akko: mother's father	*targaka*: I will climb
ad that	*vara*: Come!
avva:l mother	*sari*: way

/a:/ is a long low central vowel. It occurs in all positions.

a:ki: leaf	*ka:l* leg	*mara*: tree
a:ta:l that much	*pa:l* milk	*ka:ya*: unripe fruit
a:ti: father's sister	*sa:ri*: bread	*pa:ɽa*: song

/u/ is a short high back rounded vowel. It occurs only initially and medially.

uṛu:m tick	*kurvi*: pot
unḍe: again	*nulpe*: evening
undi: one	*puñña:r* flower

/u:/ is a long high back rounded vowel. It occurs in all positions.

u:ka:ṛ cradle	*pu:na*: new	*se:rnḍu*: spouse's
u:s sugarcane	*va:vu:r* field	younger brother
u:sri: kind of bird		

/o/ is a short mid back rounded vowel. It occurs only medially.

kor cock
phoro:l name
voha: Break!

/o:/ is a long mid back rounded vowel. It occurs only medially and finally.

ko:nda: ox	*a:yo*: (it is) not
ko:r horn	*pendo*: riddle
vo:pa: basement of a creeper	*micco*: scorpion
mollo:l hare	

1.3. Consonants

/p/ is a bilabial voiceless stop. It occurs in all positions.

paṛa:na: old	*ṭeppa*: cloud	*sa:p* thorn
pi:ni: cold	*saypa:k* cooking	
peṭṭi: belly	*sa:pa*: brinjal	

/ph/ is a bilabial voiceless aspirated stop. It occurs only initially.

phoro:l name
pho:ɽd sun

/b/ is a bilabial voiced stop. It occurs only initially and medially.

bayye: mother *gubbu:ɽ* owl
ba:bo: father *dobba:* spleen
be:bre: tomato

/bh/ is a bilabial voiced aspirated stop. It occurs only initially.

bha:y too much
bhe:li: jaggery

/t/ is an apico-dental voiceless stop. It occurs in all positions.

taɽmi: fire *a:ti*: father's sister *kha:t* manure
talla: head *batta:l* what
to:ko:r tail

/th/ is an apico-dental voiceless aspirated stop. It occurs only initially.

thayla: bag
tha:li: tumbler

/d/ is an apico-dental voiced stop. It occurs in all positions.

daɽmi: shade *ko:nda*: ox *ad* she, it
divve: light *ghaddi*: hole *pho:ɽd* sun
du:do: breast *sodde:l* oven *baḍ* which

/dh/ is an apico-dental voiced aspirated stop. It occurs only initially.

dhaṛi: mountain
dhanda: work

/ṭ/ is a retroflex voiceless stop. It occurs in all positions.

ṭa:re:la: churning stick *kaṭṭu:l* cot *mara:ṭ* we
ṭeppa: cloud *pa:ṭa*: song

/ṭh/ is a retroflex voiceless aspirated stop. It occurs only initially.

ṭhe:m drop of rain

/ḍ/ is a retroflex voiced stop. It occurs only initially and medially.

ḍaggu:r big *ko:ḍa*: crown made of feathers
ḍa:la: basket *naḍḍu:m* middle
ḍiyyo:r young man *baṇḍa*: stone
ḍuvva:l tiger

/ḍh/ is a retroflex voiced aspirated stop. It occurs only initially.

ḍhe:ṛki: lower portion of the neck

/k/ is a dorso-velar voiceless stop. It occurs in all positions.

kal stone *a:ki*: leaf *na:k* to me
kusri: curry *takka*: elder sister *vik* poison
kel hair *mu:ka:l* dumb man
koḍḍi: sprout *sakre*: morning

/kh/ is a dorso-velar voiceless aspirated stop. It occurs only initially.

khaɽiya:l young tiger
kha:t manure

/g/ is a dorso-velar voiced stop. It occurs in all positions.

gaṭṭi: bundle *agga:* there *ro:g* disease
gu:re: wall *ra:go*: parrot
gohɽa:l male young of tiger

/gh/ is a dorso-velar voiced aspirated stop. It occurs only initially.

gha:ṭo: food
gha:r hail-stone

/c/ is a lamino-palatal voiceless affricate (also alveo-palatal before non-front vowels in some idiolects). It occurs in all positions.

cadda:r bedsheet *acco:r* that much *vi:c* tomb
ci:ce: young berry *ka:ca*: Dig!
cuḍḍu:r small *micco:* scorpion

/ch/ is a lamino-palatal voiceless aspirated affricate. It occurs only initially.

chetri: umbrella

/j/ is a lamino-palatal voiced affricate (also alveo-palatal before non-front vowels in some idiolects). It occurs in all positions.

iatta: grinding stone *ke:nja:* Hear! *me:nj* egg
juvva: yoke *vijja*: seed *vi:j* thunderbolt
jo:ta: rope

/jh/ is a lamino-palatal voiced aspirated affricate (also alveo-palatal before non-front vowels in some idiolects). It occurs only initially.

jha:r flame

/s/ is an apico-alveolar voiceless sibilant in all positions except before */ṭ/;* it is a retroflex voiceless sibilant [*ṣ*] before */ṭ/*. It occurs in all positions.

saṛe: son-in-law	*kaysa:r* broomstick	*u:s* sugarcane
sa:pa: brinjal	*kha:su:r* cart	*tara:s* snake
sodde:l oven	*gosṭi:* language	*mars* axe
so:ṅ anger	*pisa:l* mad man	
	vi:si: fly	

/ṛ/ is a retroflex voiced flap. It occurs only medially (except in doubling and before *n*) and finally.

kuṛe:l culvert	*kaṛ* eye
maṛka:s kind of fish	*naṛ* bug
veṛi:l old man	*se:la:ṛ* younger sister

/r/ is an apico-alveolar voiced flap with a single tap; in the intervocalic position, however, it freely varies with a trill consisting of two taps. It occurs in all positions.

raṇḍ two	*mara:* tree	*e:r* water
reyy– to descend	*mari:* son	*na:r* village
ro:n house	*vara:* Come!	*va:vu:r* field

/l/ is an alveolar voiced lateral. It occurs in all positions.

laṅ distance	*kalle:* thief	*kal* stone
le:ṅ voice	*ku:la:* buttock	*pe:ṛa:l* boy
lo:ni: butter	*lelle:nj* moon	*verta:l* relative

/m/ is a bilabial nasal. It occurs in all positions.

mara: tree *kumme*: hornet *ka:m* work
miyya:ɾ daughter *da:mɾi*: rope *va:to:m* we came
mu:ra: cow
mollo:l hare

/n/ is a palatal nasal [ñ] before a palatal affricate; a retroflex nasal [ɳ] before a retroflex stop; a dental nasal [n̪] before a dental stop; and an alveolar nasal elsewhere. It occurs in all positions.

nanna: I *ko:nda*: ox *mi:n* fish
na:r village *jhunju:r* thick (as of forest) *va:to:n* I came
ninne: yesterday
no:ɾe: rope *tinɾ* Eat (pl.)!

/ṅ/ is a dorso-velar nasal. It occurs only medially and finally.

puṅṅa:r flower *le:ṅ* voice
saṅṅi: friend *si:ṅ* horn

/v/ is a bilabial voiced fricative[w] before a back vowel; a labio-dental voiced fricative elsewhere. It occurs in all positions.

vaɾi: wind *na:va*: mine *av* they (*non-m.*)
visku:ɾ fireword *novra:l* bridegroom
vu:r they (distant) *sovvo:r* salt
vere: fear
vo:r he (distant)

/y/ is a lamino-palatal fricative. It occurs in all positions.

ya:ya:l mother	*ko:rya:ɽ* daughter-in-law	*kay* hand
yenje: kernel	*bayye*: mother	*nay* dog
		bha:y very

/h/ is a glottal fricative. It occurs only initially and medially.

ha:ɽu:m market	*kuhi*: well
hirp mahua tree	*kohka*: marking nut tree
hermi: female buffalo	*nahk* villages

1.4. Intonations and Junctures.

Sentences marked with a period /./ are characterised by a non-abrupt fall in pitch before the final pause.

Interrogative sentences marked with /?/ are characterised by mid-level or slightly rising pitch if they are casual and by steeply rising pitch if they are more animated.

Imperatives marked with /!/ are generally characterised by a falling or abruptly terminated pitch.

Non-final pause marked by /,/ is sometimes preceded by a slight rise in voice pitch.

The role played by plus juncture in distinguishing utterances that are otherwise identical is illustrated by the following pairs of sentences:

(i) *ad+miyya:ɽ karu:m va:ta:.*
It/she[1] came[4] near[3] (the) daughter[2].
ad miyya:ɽ+karu:m va:ta:.
That[1] daughter[2] came[4] near[3].

(ii) *vo:n+agga: su:ɽa:!*
See[3] him[1] there[2]!
vōn agga:+su:ɽa:!
See[3] (something) near[2] him[1]!

1.5. General Remarks on the Distribution and Combination of the Phonemes

1. **Vowels** Short vowels occur mostly only in the initial syllable and therefore the contrast between long and short vowels is found only in the initial syllable. However the short vowel *a* occurs also in the second syllable in the first and second person future tense forms of verbs ending in *k* or *g*, e.g. *naṭkaka:* I will cut, *targaka:* I will climb, etc.. With this single exception all vowels in the non-initial syllables are as long as long vowels in an initial syllable and sometimes they are pronounced as half-long vowels. However, a long vowel which occurs in absolute final position or in an intermediary syllable is often in free variation with the corresponding half-long vowel.

A peculiar vowel harmony is present in the case of the vowels *e* and *o* when they occur in disyllabic words of the CVC(C)V:C type. In most of such words both the vowels are of the same quality.

E g. *koɽo:p* receptacle made by folding both the hands
koro:p buttermilk
cokko:ṭ beautiful
phoro:l name
mollo:l hare
moso:r nose
voro:r one (*masc.*)
sovvo:r salt
nelle:nj moon
pere:k rice
pese:l green gram
seṭṭe:ɽ sickle
sevve:r gum

Also: *moɽo:ka*: young plant
pere:ka: back

It may be noted here that in some idiolects long *i:* does not occur before *y* (see 2.11.).

2. **Consonants** All consonants except *ṅ* and *ɽ* occur in the initial position. All consonants except *b*, *h* and *ḍ* occur in the final position. Aspirated stops occur only in the initial position and never in the medial and final positions. Since otherwise there are no consonant clusters in the initial position the aspirated stops are treated here as unit phonemes rather than as sequences of a stop plus *h*.

1.6. Consonant Clusters (Medial and Final)

1. *Two Consonant Clusters*

All consonants except *r*, *r*, *s* and *h* can occur as either single or double in the medial position; the above mentioned consonants do not occur in doubling. In this language, double consonants mostly occur only after a short vowel of the initial syllable. Single consonants do not occur in this environment, i.e. after a short vowel of the initial syllable. Because of this complementary distribution of the single and double consonants, it would have been possible to analyse the double consonants phonemically as single. However, in the structure of the verb, there are certain instances where the single and the double consonants (the latter being the result of the combination of two morphemes) occur after a long vowel and therefore are in contrast with each other.

E.g. (i) *sa:tta:* (the tree) bore fruit
sa:ta: it/she died
(ii) *ka:ca:* Dig!
ka:cci: having dug
(iii) *u:ma:* Pull!
u:mma: Do not pull!

Because of such contrasts, the double consonants are always written double in this work.

The following table indicates all the two consonant clusters that are found in the language. The phonemes in the vertical row stand for the first members of such sequences; those in the horizontal row stand for the second members. A blank indicates that a sequence does not occur in the language. An asterisk indicates that a sequence is phonemically impossible in the language. A number indicates that a sequence occurs in the language and refers to the numbered key of examples following the table.

	p	*b*	*m*	*t*	*d*	*n*	*ṭ*	*ḍ*	*ṛ*	*c*	*j*	*k*	*g*	*ṅ*	*s*	*v*	*r*	*l*	*y*
p	1		2	3		4			5			6			7	8	9	10	11
b		12																	
m			13	14	15	16	17		18			19			20	21		22	
t			23	24		25				*					*	26	27	28	
d			29	*	30					*					*	31		32	
n		33	34	35	36	37	38	39		40	41	42				43			44
ṭ			45			46	47					48			49	50		51	
ḍ								52											
ṛ	53	54	55	56	57	58				59		60	61	62	63	64		65	66
c			67	*		68				69		70				71	72	73	
j				*					74	*	75				*		76		77
k			78	79		80			81			82			83	84	85	86	87
g				*		88						*	89		*	90	91		
ṅ			92	93		94			95			96		97	98	99	100	101	
s			102	103		104	105		106			107			*	108	109	110	111 (*)
h			112	113		114				115		116			*	117	118	119	
v			120	121		122	123		124			125			126	127	128	129	
r	130		131	132	133	134			135	136	137	138	139		140	141	*	142	143
l	144		145	146		147				147a	147b	148			149	150		151	152
y	153	154	155	156	157	158	159		160	161	162	163			164	165		166	167

Table I. Two Consonant Clusters

1. *pp* *ṭeppa:* cloud
2. *pm* *ke:pma:* Do not wait!
3. *pt* *ke:pto:r* he waited
4. *pn* *jho:pna:l* from sleep
5. *pṛ* *kapṛe:* sari
6. *pk* *dhapka:* cage trap
7. *ps* *ṭepsi:* a kind of fish
8. *pv* *ke:pva:* Do not wait!
9. *pr* *ca:pra:* mat
10. *pl* *ṭopli:* basket
11. *py* *rupya:* rupee
12. *bb* *gubbu:ṛ* owl
13. *mm* *nimme:* you (sg.)
14. *mt* *namta:* it is broken
15. *md* *samdi:* all (nonm.)
16. *mn* *naḍḍu:mna:l* from the middle
17. *mṭ* *cimṭa:* fork
18. *mṛ* *da:mṛi:* rope
19. *mk* *kamka:* turmeric
20. *ms* *vomsi:* having sold
21. *mv* *tamva:* their
22. *ml* *vomle:* to sell
23. *tm* *vitma:* Do not run!
24. *tt* *putti:* ant hill
25. *tn* *potne:ke:* while burning
26. *tv* *vitva:* Do not run!
27. *tr* *ma:tra:l* old man
28. *tl* *patlo:* thin
29. *dm* *udma:* Do not sit!
30. *dd* *eddi:* sunshine
31. *dv* *udva:* Do not sit!
32. *dl* *udle:* to sit

33. *nb* *kunbi:* farmer
34. *nm* *anma:n* hesitation
35. *nt* *si:nta:* she/it gave
36. *nd* *mande:* in the mind
37. *nn* *penne:* frog
38. *nṭ* *tinṭ* Eat (pl.)!
39. *nḍ* *unḍe:* also, again
40. *nc* *ke:nci:* having heard
41. *nj* *tinji:* having eaten
42. *nk* *tinka:* I will eat
43. *nv* *tanva:* his/her/its
44. *ny* *ma:nya:l* man
45. *ṭm* *aṭma:* Do not cook!
46. *ṭn* *caṭni:* chutney
47. *ṭṭ* *piṭṭe:* bird
48. *ṭk* *aṭka:* I will cook
49. *ṭs* *aṭsi:* having cooked
50. *ṭv* *aṭva:l* cook
51. *ṭl* *pa:ṭla:l* village munsif
52. *ḍḍ* *ḍhoḍḍo:* pit
53. *ṛp* *piṛp* mat
54. *ṛb* *kaṛba:* dried stalk
55. *ṛm* *taṛmi:* fire
56. *ṛt* *aṛta:* she wept
57. *ṛd* *pho:ṛd* sun
58. *ṛn* *ca:ṛni:* sieve
59. *ṛc* *miṛca:* Glitter!
60. *ṛk* *maṛka:s* a kind of fish
61. *ṛg* *baṛga:* stick
62. *ṛṅ* *guṛṅa:* Adam's apple
63. *ṛs* *boṛsa:* Roast!
64. *ṛv* *koṛvi:nj* fat

65. *ɽl* *su:ɽle:* to see
66. *ɽy* *pho:ɽya:* a sweetmeat
67. *cm* *mucma:* Do not cover!
68. *cn* *mucne:ke:* while covering
69. *cc* *acco:r* that much
70. *ck* *mucka:* I shall cover
71. *cv* *pa:cvi:* naming ceremony
72 *cr* *vicre:ma:to:r* he thought
73. *cl* *mucle:* to cover
74. *jɽ* *ujɽe:ma:ta:* it dawned
75. *jj* *vijja:* seed
76. *jr* *mujra:* *si:m* Salute!
77 *jy* *ra:jya:* kingdom
78. *km* *sukma:* Do not wash!
79. *kt* *sukta:* she washed
80. *kn* *bokni:* powder
81. *kɽ* *a:kɽe:ma:ta:* it became numb
82. *kk* *takka:* elder sister
83. *ks* *suksi:* having washed
84. *kv* *sukva:l* washing
85. *kr* *sakre:* morning
86. *kl* *cikla:* mud
87. *ky* *ti:kya:ṅ* mustard seeds
88. *gn* *lagni:* marriage time
89. *gg* *agga:* there
90. *gv* *ɬa:gva:l* bad, mean
91. *gr* *mogre:l* pole
92. *ṅm* *ra:ṅma:* Do not scold!
93. *ṅt* *ra:ṅta:* she scolded
94. *ṅn* *ne:ṅne:ke:* while entering
95. *ṅɽ* *a:ṅɽe:* shirt
96. *ṅk* *si:ṅk* horns (of animal)

97. *ṅṅ* *puṅṅa:r* flower
98. *ṅs* *ne:ṅsi:* having entered
99. *ṅv* *kaṅva:* needle
100. *ṅr* *a:ṅrasya:l* lazy man
101. *ṅl* *ra:ṅle:* to scold
102. *sm* *usma:* Wipe!
103. *st* *dista:* it is seen
104. *sn* *pisne:ke:* while living
105. *sṭ* *gosṭi:* language
106. *sṛ* *misṛi: ki:m* Mix!
107. *sk* *tara:sk* snakes
108. *sv* *usva:l* pounding
109. *sr* *gusra:l* vulture
110. *sl* *disle:* to be seen
111. *sy* *a:ṅrasya:l* lazy man
112. *hm* *vehma:* Do not tell!
113. *ht* *vehto:n* I told
114. *hn* *vehne:ke:* while telling
115. *hc* *vehci:* having told
116. *hk* *nahk* villages
117. *hv* *vehva:l* teller
118. *hr* *pohra:* bucket
119. *hl* *pehle:* first
120. *vm* *kavma:* Do not laugh!
121. *vt* *yavta:* it reached
122. *vn* *lavni:* culvert
123. *vṭ* *kavṭa:* *Feronia elephantum*
124. *vṛ* *nivṛe:ma:ta:* (it) took shape
125. *vk* *javka:* Kill!
126. *vs* *kavsi:* having laughed
127. *vv* *sovvo:r* salt
128. *vr* *novra:l* bridegroom

129. *vl* *sa:vli:* image
130. *rp* *ti:rpa:* Remove (stones from rice)!
131. *rm* *hermi:* buffalo
132. *rt* *arta:* she/it fell
133. *rd* *ardo:* piece
134. *rn* *ve:rni:* lid
135. *rṛ* *ḍurṛa:* dust
136. *rc* *verce:* squirrel
137. *rj* *garja:* thunder
138. *rk* *narka:* night
139. *rg* *targa:* Climb!
140. *rs* *a:rsa:* mirror
141. *rv* *kurvi:* pot
142. *rl* *tarle:* to bring
143. *ry* *ka:rya:l* black
144. *lp* *nulpe:* evening
145. *lm* *nilma:* Do not stand!
146. *lt* *nilta:* she/it stood
147. *ln* *nilne:ke:* while standing
147a. *lc* *alci:* having leaned against
147b. *lj* *alj-* to lean against
148. *lk* *halko:* light (in weight)
149. *ls* *nilsi:* having stood
150. *lv* *nilva:* Do not stand!
151. *ll* *talla:* head
152. *ly* *ko:lya:l* jackal
153. *yp* *saypa:k* cooking
154. *yb* *sayba:* Term of address to husband
155. *ym* *koyma:* Do not pluck!
156. *yt* *piyto:n* I caught
157. *yd* *kayde:* in the hand
158. *yn* *ma:yna:l* man

159. *yṭ* *ve:rma:yṭa:* function for settling a marrige
160. *yṛ* *bayṛa:* stick
161. *yc* *ma:yca:* a term of abuse
162. *yj* *mayja:* barber's knife
163. *yk* *ga:yki:* person who tends cattle
164. *ys* *ku:ysa:* crowbar
165. *yv* *va:yva:* Do not come!
166. *yl* *thayli:* bag
167. *yy* *bayye:* mother

2. Three Consonant Clusters

The following three consonants clusters are found to occur in the language. The following instances reveal that in most of the cases the third consonant belongs to or itself constitutes another morpheme and therefore three consonant clusters are rare in monomorphemic words.

1. *pṭy* *kipṭya:* dried mucous of nose
2. *ndk* *indki:* now
3. *ncv* *dancva:l* pain (in the ear)
4. *njk* *kanjka:* dream
   korpo:njk hens
5. *nst* *ke:nsta:* she/it heard
6. *ṛky* *se:ṛkya:l* man who tends goat and sheep
7. *ṛkt* *ta:ṛkto:n* I scratched
8. *ṛks* *ta:ṛksi:* having scratched
9. *ṛkm/ṛkv* *ta:rkma:/ta:ṛkva:* Do not scratch!
10. *ṛst* *koṛsta:* it sprouted
11. *skt* *kaskta:* it bit
12. *sks* *kasksi:* having bitten
13. *skm/skv* *kaskma:/kaskva:* Do not bite!

14. *sky* *maskya:l* a man who tends buffaloes
15. *hkt* *kohkta:* it gored
16. *hks* *kohksi:* having gored
17. *hkm/hkv* *kohkma:/kohkva:* Do not gore!
18. *hst* *vahsta:* (water) is boiled
19. *rnḍ* *marnḍa:ṛ* wife's younger sister
20. *rkt* *ku:rkto:n* I dozed
21. *rks* *ku:rksi:* having dozed
22. *rkm/rkv* *ku:rkma:/ku:rkva:* Do not doze!
23. *rgm/rgv* *targma:/targva:* Do not climb!
24. *rsk* *marsk* axes
25. *rst* *karsto:n* I played
26. *rsm/rsv* *karsma:/karsva:* Do not play!
27. *lkt* *talkta:* she/it asked
28. *lks* *talksi:* having asked
29. *lkm* *talkma:* Do not ask!
30. *lkv* *talkva:* ,,

3. Four Consonant Clusters

They are possible only in the inflection of the verb *kanjk-* to dream:

1. *njkt* *kanjkto:n* I dreamt
2. *njks* *kanjksi:* having dreamt
3. *njkv* *kanjkva:* Do not dream!
4. *njkm* *kanjkma:* ,,

1.7. Syllabic Structure

Every syllable in Gonḍi consists of a vowel (short or long) which is the peak and may consist of either an onset or a coda or both. Since there are no initial consonant clusters in the language, the onset, if it is present, is always a single consonant. The coda on the other hand may be a single

consonant, or a two or a three consonant cluster. The structure of a syllable may be represented as follows:

(C) V (:) (C) (C) (C)

Examples:

Monosyllables

CVC	*mal* peacock
CVCC	*mars* axe
CVCCC	*marsk* axes
V:C	*u:s* sugarcane
CV:C	*na:r* village
CV:CC	*ka:lk* legs

Disyllables

(C)VC-CV:	*tak-ka:* elder sister
	ak-ko: mother's father
(C)VC-CV:C	*mol-lo:l* hare
	ak-ka:l wisdom
(C)V-CV:	*ma-ri:* son
(C)V-CV:C	*ta-ra:s* snake
	a-ri:l chest
(C)V:-CV:	*a:-ki:* leaf
	ka:-ya: unripe fruit
(C)V:-CV:C	*se:-la:ɾ* sister
(C)V:-CCV:	*ku:l-ya:* piece
(C)V:C-CV:C	*a:s-ku:ɾ* axle
	ke:s-ku:ɾ ladder

Trisyllables

CV:-CV:-CV:	*ma:-ta:-ri:* old woman
CV:-CV:-CV:C	*ma:-ta:-ri:k* old women

II. MORPHOPHONEMICS

When two or more of the following morphophonemic rules operate in one instance, they operate in the order in which they are presented.

2.1. $\begin{bmatrix} i \\ a \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} e: \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} / -o:r$

See under 3.25.

2.2. $\begin{bmatrix} e: \\ o: \\ o:r \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \phi / - \begin{Bmatrix} i:r \\ u:r \\ e:r \end{Bmatrix}$

kalle:–i:r→kall–i:r thieves (3 5.2.)

bha:ṭo:–u:r→bha:ṭ–u:r sisters' husbands (3.5.3.)

ḍiyy–o:r–u:r→ḍiyy–u:r young men

va:y–o:–u:r→va:y–u:r they (*m.*) will not come (4.8.)

va:y–o:–e:r→va:y–e:r they (*m.*) will not come (4.8.)

2.3. $\phi \rightarrow y$ / V(:)–V(:)

nanna:–e:→nanna:y–e: I myself

nimme:–e:→nimme:y–e: you (*sg.*) yourself

2.4. $\begin{bmatrix} -a:l \\ -o:r \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -a:- \\ -o:- \end{bmatrix} / -n$

pe:ṛ–a:l–n–a:→pe:ṛ–a:–n–a: of the boy (3.7.3.)

ḍiyy–o:r–n–ϕ→ḍiyyo:–n–ϕ young man (*accus.*) (3.7.3.)

2.5. C(C) → ϕ/–*h*

See 4.3.1. In this rule C(C) stands for *d*, *nd*, *n*, *cc*, *y*(*y*), *r* or *rg*.

nind–h– → *ni–h–* to fill
tin–h– → *ti–h–* to feed
mucc–h– → *mu–h–* to cover
targ–h– → *ta–h–* to raise

2.6. V: → V/–*h*

vo:r–h– → *vo:–h–* → *vo–h–* to break (*tr.*)
te:d–h– → *te:–h–* → *te–h–* to awaken, raise
me:y–h– → *me:–h–* → *me–h–* to cause to graze

2.7. $\begin{bmatrix} i: \\ u: \\ u:\dot{n} \end{bmatrix}$ → ϕ / (C)VC(C)–*u:s*

This rule has precedence over the rule in 2.8. and therefore is placed before it.

kari:–u:s– → *kar–u:s–* to make to learn (4.3.3.)
karu:–u:s– → *kar–u:s–*
to make (curry) to be charred
uru:ṅ–u:s– → *ur–u:s–* to break (*tr.*)

2.8. $\begin{bmatrix} i: \\ u: \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y \\ v \end{bmatrix}$ / (C)VC(C)–V:

kari:–a:nt–o:n → *kary–a:nt–o:n*
I am learning / will learn.
kari:–o:–n → *kary–o:–n* I will not learn.
jallu:–a:nt–o:n → *jalv–a:nt–o–n*
(2.35.) I am chewing / will chew.

This rule does not operate in the case of verbs ending in *i:* in some idiolects. In such idiolects the rule in 2.3 operates.

kari:-a:nt-o:n → kari:y-a:nt-o:n → kariy-a:nt-o:n
(2.11.) I am learning / will learn.

2.9. $u: \rightarrow \phi \; / \; (C_1)V_1C_2\text{-}C_3V_2:$

usu:m-a: → *usm-a:* Wipe (*sg.*)!

uru:ṅ-a:nt-a: → *urṅ-a:nt-a:*
It is breaking / will break.

2.10. $(C)V:\text{-} \rightarrow (C)V:y\text{-} \; / \; \text{-} \begin{Bmatrix} V \\ vV \\ mV \end{Bmatrix}$

pa:y-o:-n I will not beat.

pa:y-v-a: Do (*sg.*) not beat!

va:y-va:l that which comes

va:y-ma:ṛ coming

But: *pa:-m-ϕ* Beat (*sg.*)!

pa:-m-ṭ Beat (*pl.*)!

2.11. *i:* → *i* / *-y*

This rule operates only in some idiolects.

si:y-o:-n I will not give.

siyy-o:-n ,,

si:y-v-a:-ϕ Do (*sg.*) not give!

siẏ-v-a:-ϕ ,,

2.12. *-cco:r* → *-cco:-* / *-ṅ*
-c- / *-vi:r*

See under 5.23.

2.13. *-ta:l- → -t- / -o:r*
-ta:- / -ṅ
See under 5.25.

2.14. *v → ϕ / b-*
See under 3.25.

2.15. *s → ϕ / -s*
us-si: → u-si: having pounded (4.13.)
mis-se:r → mi-se:r burying (4.14.)

2.16. *t → ṭ / nḍ-*
This rule (along with the following one) operates only in some idiolects.
See 2.17.

2.17. *ḍ → ϕ / n - ṭ*
ganḍ-t-a → gan-ṭ-a: / → ganḍ-t-a: } (Thorn) pricked. (4.4.)
mi:nḍ-t-o:r → mi:n-ṭ-o:r / → mi:nḍ-t-o:r } (He) lied down.

2.18. *sy → ys*
This rule operates only in some idiolects.
pesi:-a:nt-o:n → pesy-a:nt-o:n (2.8.) →
peys-a:nt-o:n I am coming out / will come out.

2.19. *l → ϕ / (C)V(:)-d*
ka:l-d-e: → ka:-d-e: with the leg

2.20. *r → ϕ / -ṭ*
na:r-ṭ-e: → na:-ṭ-e: in the village (3.7.4.)
ko:r-ṭ-e: → ko:-ṭ-e: with the horn
va:vu:r-ṭ-e: → va:vu:-ṭ-e: in the field

2.21. $d \rightarrow ɽ \;/\; (C_1)V_1(:)C_2(C_3)V{:}\begin{bmatrix} r \\ l \end{bmatrix}—$

See 2.22.

2.22. $\begin{bmatrix} r \\ l \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \phi \;/\; -ɽ$

kha:su:r-d-agga: → *kha:su:r-ɽ-agga:* (2.21.) → *kha:su:-ɽ-agga:* in the cart

ḍuvva:l-d-u:n → *ḍuvva:l-ɽ-u:n* → *ḍuvva:-ɽ-u:n* tiger (*accus.*)

2.23. $\begin{bmatrix} ɽ \\ m \\ r \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \phi \;/\; (C_1)V_1(:)C_2(C_3)V_2{:}\; -k$

a:sku:ɽ-k → *a:sku:-k* axles (3 6.4.)
kurku:m-k → *kurku:-k* boils
sukku:m-k → *sukku:-k* stars
puṅṅa:r-k → *puṅṅa:-k* flowers

2.24. $\begin{bmatrix} undi: \\ raṇḍ \\ mu:nd \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} vor- \\ i- \\ mu- \end{bmatrix} \;/\; -\{vi:r\}$

See under 3.28.

2.25. $\begin{bmatrix} udd- \\ nill- \\ a:g- \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} u- \\ n̄i- \\ a:- \end{bmatrix} \;/\; -pu:s$

See under 4.3.2.

2.26. $\begin{bmatrix} elli: \\ puɽi: \\ mari: \\ mollo:l \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} el- \\ puɽ- \\ mar- \\ mollo:- \end{bmatrix} \;/\; -k$

elli:-k → *el-k* rats (3.6.4.)
puṛi:-k → *puṛ-k* worms
mari:-k → *mar-k* sons
mollo:l-k → *mollo:-k* hares

2.27. $\begin{bmatrix} e{:}r \\ ko{:}r \\ na{:}r \\ ro{:}n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} eh- \\ koh- \\ nah- \\ roh- \end{bmatrix} / \text{-}k$

e:r-k → *eh-k* water (*pl.*)
ko:r-k → *koh-k* horns
na:r-k → *nah-k* villages
ro:n-k → *roh-k* houses

2.28. $\begin{bmatrix} sari{:} \\ ro{:}n \\ e{:}r \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} sar- \\ ro{:}- \\ e{:}- \end{bmatrix} /$ -Obliq. (3.7.)

sari:-d-e: → *sar-d-e:* in the way
ro:n-t-a:l → *ro:-t-a:l* from the house
e:r-t-e: → *e:-t-e:* in the water

2.29. $\begin{bmatrix} vo{:}r \\ ve{:}r \\ bo{:}r \\ ad \\ id \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} vo{:}- \\ ve{:}- \\ bo{:}- \\ ta{:}- \\ te{:}- \end{bmatrix} / \text{-}n$

See under 3.25.

2.30. $\phi \rightarrow a{:} / bad - t$

See under 3.25.

2.31. $\phi \rightarrow e{:} / \begin{Bmatrix} av \\ iv \\ bav \end{Bmatrix} - k$

See under 3.25.

2.32. $\begin{bmatrix} nanna: \\ mara:ṭ \\ nimme: \\ mira:ṭ \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} na:- \\ ma:- \\ ni:- \\ mi:- \end{bmatrix}$ / –Obliq. (3.7.)

See under 3.26.

2.33. CV:– → CV*h*– / *–agga:*

See under 3.26.

2.34. $\begin{bmatrix} tanna: \\ tammo:ṭ \text{ /} \\ tammo:k \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} tan- \\ tam- \end{bmatrix}$ / –Obliq. (3.7.)

See under 3.27.

2.35. $C_3 \rightarrow \phi$ / $(C_1)V_1C_2$ – C_4

where $C_3 = C_2$.

sukk–t–o:n → *suk–t–o:n* I washed (4.4)
vomm–t–o:n → *vom–t–o:n* I sold
reyy–t–o:n → *rey–t–o:n* I got down
nill–t–o:n → *nil–t–o:n* I stood
vitt–t–o:n → *vit–t–o:n* I ran

2.36. $\begin{bmatrix} g \\ ṭ \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} k \\ ṛ \end{bmatrix}$ / – $\left\{ s \right\}$

This rule operates only in some idiolects.

aṭṭ–t–o:n → *aṭ–t–o:n* (2.35.) / *aṛ–t–o:n* } I cooked (4.4.)

aṭṭ–si: → *aṭ–si:* / *aṛ–si:* } having cooked (4.13.)

magg–t–a: → *mag–t–a:* / *mak–t–a:* } (wound) healed

magg–si: → *mag–si:* / *mak–si:* } having healed

2.37. $\begin{bmatrix} c \\ j \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow s \,/\, -t$

mucc–t–o:n → *muc–t–o:n* (2.35.) → *mus–t–o:n*
I covered.

ke:nj–t–o:n → *ke:ns–t–o:n* I heard.

2.38. $d \rightarrow t \,/\, -t$

udd–t–o:n → *ud–t–o:n* (2.35.) → *ut–t–o:n* I sat.
sa:d–t–a: → *sa:t–t–a:* (Tree) bore fruit.

2.39. $\begin{bmatrix} j \\ t \\ d \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow c \,/\, -c$

e:t–ci: → *e:c–ci:* having bought
udd–ci: → *ud–ci:* (2.35.) → *uc–ci:* having sat
sa:d–ci: → *sa:c–ci:* having borne fruit

2.40. $C_1C_2 \rightarrow C_2 \,/\, \begin{Bmatrix} n \\ l \end{Bmatrix} -$

where $C_1 = C_2$.

alj–ci: → *alc–ci:* (2.39.) → *al–ci:* having leaned against

ke:nj–ci: → *ke:nc–ci:* → *ke:n–ci:* having heard
e:nd–ci: → *e:nc–ci:* → *e:n–ci:* having danced
e:nd–t–o:n → *e:nt–t–o:n* (2.38.) → *e:n–t–o:n*
I danced.

2.41. *un–* → *und–* / – $\begin{Bmatrix} a: \\ k \\ l \end{Bmatrix}$

un–a: → *unḍ–a:*
un–le: → *unḍ–le:* } to drink

un–ka: → *unḍ–k–a:* I will drink.

2.42. $\begin{bmatrix} nt \\ nd \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} nṭ \\ nḍ \end{bmatrix} / un–$

See under 2.43.

2.43. (C) V*n*– → (C) V– / – $\begin{Bmatrix} t \\ ṭṭ \\ n \end{Bmatrix}$

(C) V*nd*– / – $\begin{Bmatrix} a: \\ k \\ l \end{Bmatrix}$

tin–nt–o:n → *ti–nt–o:n* (4.5.) I am eating / will eat.
un–nt–o:n → *un–nṭ–o:n* (2.42.) → *u–nṭ–o:n*
I am drinking / will drink.

un–ṭṭ–o:n → *u–ṭṭ–o:n* (4.4.2.) I drank.
un–nd–u:n → *un–nḍ–u:n* (2.42.) → *u–nḍ–u:n* (4.7.)

I would have drunk / was drinking.

tin–a:r–ϕ → *tind–a:r–ϕ* (4.6.) She / it will eat.

tin–a: → *tind–a:*
tin–le: → *tind–le:* } to eat (4.21.)

tin–k–a: → *tind–k–a:* (4.6.) I will eat.

2.44. *tar–* → *ta–* / – $\begin{Bmatrix} t \\ c \end{Bmatrix}$

See under 2.45.

2.45. $C_2 \rightarrow C_2C_2$ / (C_1) V_1 – V_2 (:)
where $C_2 \neq s$, *h*, or *r*.

mal-d-u:n → *ma-d-u:n* (2.19.) → *mad-d-u:n*
peacock (*accus.*)

i-vi:r (2.24.) → *iv-vi:r* two (*masc.*)
u-pu:s- (2.25.) → *up-pu:s-* to cause to sit
tin-t-o:n → *ti-t-o:n* (2.43.) → *tit-t-o*:n I ate.
tin-o:-n → *tinn-o:-n* (4.8.) I will not eat.
tar-t-o:n → *ta-t-o:n* (2.44.) → *tat-t-o:n* I brought
tar-ci: → *ta-ci:* (2.44.) → *tac-ci:* having brought

2.46. *son-* → *da:-* / − { Pres. − Fut. (4.5.) / Fut. (4.6.) / Oblig. (4.19.) }

da:-nt-o:n I am going / will go.
da:-k-a: I will go.
da:-a:r-ϕ → *da:y-a:r-ϕ* (2.10.) She / it will go.
da:-a:na: → *da:y-a:na:* (2.10.) (One) must go.

2.47. *son-* → *sond-* / *-u:s*

son-u:s- → *sond-u:s-* (4.3.3.) to lose

2.48. *va:-* → *var-* / − Imp. (4.9.)

var-a:-ϕ Come (*sg*) !
var-a:-t Come (*pl.*) !

III. NOUNS

3.1. **Nouns** are those which take or capable of taking case suffixes (3.8. –11.).

3.2. The position classes of the suffixes that occurs in a noun are indicated below.

	1	2	3
S	**Plural**	**Oblique** (3.7.)	**Case**
T	Masc. Pl.		Accus. –Dat. (3.8.)
	(3.5.)		Instr. –Loc. (3.9.)
E	Non–masc. Pl.		Abl. (3.10.)
	(3.6.)		Gen. (3.11.)
M			Postpositions (3.12.-24.)

I. DERIVATIVE SUFFIXES

3.3. **Masculine**

$\{-a{:}l\}$

$\infty \sim a{:}l \quad \infty - o{:}r$

3.3.1. $\infty - a{:}l$ occurs in some twenty nouns all of which denote a male person.

a:nd–a:l	blind man	*ba:yl–a:l*	eunuch
ka:k–a:l	father's younger brother	*ba:v–a:l*	father's younger brother
		bho:y–a:l	fisherman

kuɳ-a:l	man without hand	*masky-a:l*	man who tends buffaloes
kumm-a:l	potter	*ma:tr-a:l*	old man
ku:ʈ-a:l	lame man	*ma:m-a:l*	maternal uncle
ta:d-a:l	elder brother	*mu:k-a:l*	dumb man
novr-a:l	bridegroom	*mu:ry-a:l*	father-in-law
pa:ʈl-a:l	village munchief	*ra:j-a:l*	king
pis-a:l	mad man	*vert-a:l*	relative
pe:ɾ-a:l	boy		

3.3.2. ∞ *-o:r* occurs in the following two nouns:

tott-o:r ancestor

ḍiyy-o:r young man

3.4. **Feminine**

{*-a:ɾ*}

∞ *-a:ɾ* ∞ *-i:* ∞ *-a:*

All the nouns with this morpheme denote a female person.

3.4.1. ∞ *-a:ɾ* occurs in the following eight nouns.

ko:ry-a:ɾ	daughter-in-iaw	*miyy-a:ɾ*	daughter
pa:ry-a:ɾ	son's or daughter's mother-in-law	*se:rnḍ-a:ɾ*	spouse's younger sister
po:r-a:ɾ	mother-in-law	*se:ry-a:ɾ*	husband's brother's wife
marnḍ-a:ɾ	wife's younger sister	*se:l-a:ɾ*	younger sister

3.4.2. ∞ *-i:* occurs in the following nouns.

novr-i: bride

pe:ṛ–i: } girl
pe:ṛg–i: }

ma:ta:r–i: } old woman
ma:tr–i: }

3.4.3. ∞ *–a:* occurs in the following nouns.

ḍiyy–a: young woman

Two nominalising suffixes of verbs are given in 4.22 -23.

II. PLURAL SUFFIXES

3.5. Masculine Plural

{*–i:r*}
~ –r *~ –i:r* *~ – u:r*

It occurs after most of the nouns that denote a male person. All these nouns end in *i:*, *e:*, *o:*, *o:r* or the derivative suffix *–a:l* (3.3.1.)

3.5.1. *~ –r* ocurs after nouns ending in *i:*.

ka:ṇḍi:–r boys

pe:pi:–r father's elder brother

3.5.2. *~ –i:r* occurs after nouns ending in *e:*.

kalle:–i:r → kall–i:r (2.2.) thieves

saṛe:–i:r → saṛ–i:r sons-in-law

3.5.3. *~ u:r* occurs after nouns ending in *o:* or the derivative suffix *–o:r.*

akko:–u:r → akk–u:r (2.2.) mother's father

ḍiyyo:r–u:r → ḍiyy–u:r young men

totto:r–u:r → tott–u:r ancestors

3.6. Non-masculine Plural

$\{-k\}$
$\sim -ṅ \quad \sim -\phi \quad \sim -i{:}k \quad \infty -k$

3.6.1. $\sim -ṅ$ occurs after non-human nouns that end in a vowel.

ka:ya:–ṅ unripe fruits

kurvi:–ṅ pots

ko:nda:–ṅ oxen

pa:ṭa:–ṅ songs

micco:–ṅ scorpions

verce:–ṅ squirrels

3.6.2. $\sim -\phi$ occurs after non-human nouns that end in a vowel and before the oblique suffix *–n–* (3.7.3.).

boṭṭa:–ϕ–n–e: with the fingers

kuhi:–ϕ–n–agga: near the wells

3.6.3. $\sim -i{:}k$ occurs after disyllabic nouns ending in *–a:l.*

ganda:l–i:k vultures

ḍuvva:l–i:k tigers

na:yna:l–i:k ploughs

ro:ka:l–i:k wooden pestles

3.6.4. $\infty -k-$ occurs (i) after nouns that end in a consonant and also (ii) after quite a few nouns that end in a vowel (although all the nouns that denote a human female come under the latter class, it also includes a few neuter nouns).

(i) *kaṛ–k* eyes

a:sku:ṛ–k → *a:sku:–k* (2.23.) axles

se:la:ṛ-k → *se:la:-k* (2.23.) younger sisters

mi:n-k fishes

sukku:m-k → *sukku:-k* (2.23.) stars

kor-k fowls

na:r-k → *nah-k* (2.27.) villages

puṅṅa:r-k → *puṅṅa:-k* (2.23.) flowers

mal-k peacocks

mollo:l-k → *mollo:-k* (2.26.) hares

(ii) *takka:-k* elder sisters

mara:-k trees

a:ji:-k father's mothers

a:ti:-k father's sisters

gaḍḍi:-k black-faced monkies

taṛa:yi:-k tanks

ma:ta:ri:-k old women

puṛi:-k → *puṛ-k* (2.26.) worms

ko:ve:-k red-faced monkies

ra:go:-k parrots

veylo:-k women

Although this morheme mostly occurs only after nouns denoting a non-male, the following few nouns denoting a male also take this suffix:

mari:-k → *mar-k* (2.26.) sons

se:rnḍu:-k spouse's younger brothers

tammu:r-k → *tammu:-k* (2.23.) younger brothers

veṛi:l-k old men

III. OBLIQUE SUFFIXES

3.7. Oblique Stem Formative

The case suffixes and postpositions are added to a noun only after the addition of the oblique marker.

St. -(Pl.)-
{Obl.}
∞ *-d-* ∞ *-t-* ∞ *-n-* ∞ *-ṯ-* ∞ *-ɸ*

3.7.1. ∞ *-d-* occurs (i) after monosyllabic nouns containing a short vowel and ending in *ṛ*, y, *r* or *v*; (ii) after monosyllabic nouns ending in *n* or *l* (the preceding vowel may either be short or long) and also (iii) after non-human disyllabic nouns ending in *r* or *l*.

(i) *kaṛ-d-agga:* in the eye
kay-d-e: in/with the hand
kor-d-u:n: cock (*accus.-dat*)
kev-d-agga: in the eye
sari:-d-e: → *sar-d-e:* (2.28.) in the way

(ii) *man-d-e:* in the mind
pe:n-d-agga: near the God
ka:l-d-e: → *ka:-d-e:* (2.19.) with leg
pa:l-d-e: → *pa:-d-e:* (2.19.) in the milk

(iii) *kha:su:r-d-agga:* → *kha:su:r-ṛ-agga:* (2.21.) → *kha:su:-ṛ-agga:* (2.22.) in the cart
mollo:l-d-u:n → *mollo:l-ṛ-u:n* → *mollo:-ṛ-u:n* hare (*accus.*)
sodde:l-d-agga: → *sodde:l-ṛ-agga:* → *sodde:-ṛ-agga:* in the oven

3.7 2. ∞ *-t-* occurs (i) after non-human nouns that end in a vowel and (ii) after three nouns each of them ending in one of the consonants *n, r* and *l.*

(i) *ko:nda:-t-u:n* bull (*accus.-dat.*)
taṛa:yi:-t-e: in the tank

(ii) *ro:n-t-a:l* → *ro:-t-a:l* (2.28.) from the house
e:r-t-e: → *e:-t-e:* in the water
veṛi:l-t-u:n old man (*accus.*)

3.7.3. ∞ *-n-* occurs (i) after human nouns ending a vowel; (ii) after the masculine nouns ending in *-a:l* (3.3.); (iii) after nouns with the non-masculine plural marker *-k* (3.6.) and before case markers other than the accus.-dat.; (iv) after non-human nouns ending in consonants other than those mentioned in 3.7.1-2. and before case markers other than the accus.-dat., and also (v) after the singular demonstrative pronouns (3.25.).

(i) *mari:-n-ϕ* son (*accus.*)
saṛe:-n-a: of the son-in-law
ba:yko:-n-ϕ wife (*accus.*)

(ii) *ka:ka:l-n-ϕ* → *ka:ka:-n-ϕ* (2.4.)
father's younger brother (*accus.*)
ḍiyyo:r-n-ϕ → *ḍiyyo:-n-ϕ* (2.4.)
young man (*accus.*)

(iii) *kaṛ-k-n-agga:* in the eyes
boṭṭa:-ϕ-n-e: with the fingers

(iv) *koro:p-n-agga:* in the buttermilk
me:nj-n-agga: in the egg

(v) *vo:r–n–ϕ* → *vo:–n–ϕ* (2.29.)
ad–n–ϕ → *ta:–n–ϕ* (2.29.) her/it (*accus.*)

3.7.4. ∞ *–ṭ–* occurs (i) after the four words *agga:* there *igga:* here, *bagga:* where and *pajja:* behind and before the ablative suffix, and also (ii) after three nouns ending in r (2.20.).

(i) *agga:–ṭ–a:l* from there

(ii) *na:r–ṭ–e:* → *na:–ṭ–e:* (2.20.) in the village

3.7.5. ∞ *–ϕ–* occurs (i) between non-human nouns ending in other consonants than those mentioned in 3.7.1–2. and the accus.–dat. case marker; (ii) after the plural allomorph *–k–* (3.6.) and before the accus.–dat. case marker, or the postpositions beginning with a consonant; (iii) after the plural marker *–i:r* (3.5.) and (iv) after disyllabic nouns ending in *ṛ*.

(i) *tara:s–ϕ–u:n* snake (*accus.–dat.*)

(ii) *tara:s–k–ϕ–u:n* snakes (*accus.–dat.*)
mara:–k–ϕ phoro: on the trees

(iii) *kalle:–i:r–ϕ–u:n* → *kall–i:r–ϕ–u:n*
thieves (*accus.–dat.*)
kalle:–i:r–ϕ–a: → *kall–i:r–ϕ–a:*
of the thieves

(iv) *se:la:ṛ–ϕ–u:n* younger sister (*accus.–dat.*)
se:la:ṛ–ϕ–a: of the younger sister
seṭṭe:ṛ–ϕ–e: with the sickle

IV. CASE SUFFIXES

3 8. Accusative - Dative

St. - (Pl.) - Obl. -

{*-u:n*}

~-ϕ *~-u:n*

3.8.1. *~ -ϕ* occurs after the oblique suffix *-n-*.

pe:ṛa:l-n-ϕ → pe:ṛa:-n-ϕ
boy (*accus.*) / to the boy

bayye:-n-ϕ mother (accus.) / to the mother

ko:nda:-ϕ-n-ϕ → ko:nda:-n-ϕ
oxen (*accus.*) / to the ox

3.8.2. *~ u:n* occurs elsewhere.

ko:nda:-t-u:n ox (*accus.*) / to the oxen

ḍuvva:l-d-u:n → ḍuvva:-ṛ-u:n (2.21.,22.)
tiger (*accus.*) / to the tiger

ḍuvva:l-i:k-ϕ-u:n tigers (*accus.*) / to the tigers

ḍiyyo:r-u:r-ϕ-a: → diyy-u:r ϕ-a: (2.2.)
of the young men

tara:s-ϕ-u:n snake (*accus.*) / to the snake

mal-d-u:n → ma-d-u:n (2.19.) *→ mad-d-u:n* (2.45.)
hare (*accus.*)

Though in some idiolects the accusative and the dative cases are not distinot, some other idiolects make a distinction between them by employing a separate marker {*-k*} for the dative case.

mu:ra:-t-u:n	cow (*accus.*) / to the cow	*mu:ra:-t-u:n* cow (*accus.*) *mu:ra:-t-k* to the cow

Gondi, like other Dravidian languages, often uses the nominative form itself instead of the accusative in the case of nouns that denote an inanimate object.

E.g. *ka:ya: koyya:!* Pluck[2] the fruit[1]!
ka:ya:ṅ koyya:! Pluck[2] the fruits[1]!

3.9. Instrumental-Locative

St. – (Pl.) – Obl. – {*e:*} / *-e:*

ru:si:-t-e:	with the knife	*ru:si:-ϕ-n-e:* with the knives
kay-d-e:	with the hand	*kay-k-ne:* With the hands
boṭṭa:-t-e:	with the finger	*boṭṭa:-ϕ-n-e:* with the fingers
ke:ṛa:-t-e:	in the forest	*ke:ṛa:-ϕ-n-e:* in the forests
na:r-t-e: → *na.-ṭ-e:* in the village		*na:r-k-n-e:* → *nah-k-n-e:* (2.27.) in the villages
sari:-d-e: → *sar-d-e:* (2.28.) in the way		*ko:ya:-ϕ-ne:* in Gondi

(Note: The word *ro:n* 'house' itself is used in the locative sense without the locative case marker. *vo:r ro:u sillo:r* He[1] is not[3] in the house[2].)

3.10. Ablative

St. – (Pl.) – Obl. –

{*-a:l*}

∞ *-na:l* ∞ *-a:l*

3.10.1. ∞ *-na:l* occurs after *na:r* village

nar-t-na:l → *na:-ṯ-na:l* from the village

3.10.2. ∞ *-a:l* occurs elsewhere.

kuhi:-t-a:l from the well

kaṭṭu:l-t-a:l → *kaṭṭu:-ṯ-a:l* (2.22.) from the cot

de:s-n-a:l from the country

3.11. Genitive

St. – (Pl.) – Obl. –

{*-a:*}

∞ *-na:* ∞ *-va:* ∞ *-a:*

3.11.1. ∞ *-na:* occurs after *na:r* village

na:r-t-na: → *na:-ṯ-na:* of the village

3.11.2. ∞ *-va:* occurs after the personal and the reflexive pronouns (3.26–27.).

The genitive form, when used as an attribute, agrees with the head noun in both gender and number (see 6.19.) by taking the following suffixes:

m.sg.	*-o:r*	m.pl.	*-u:r*
non-m. sing. (unmarked)		non-m.pl.	*-ṅ*

E.g.

m. sg.	*na:r-t-na:-o:r* → *na:-ʈ-n-o:r* (2.20.)	of the village
m. pl.	*na:r-t-na:-u:r* → *na:ʈ-n-u:r*	of the village
non-m. s.g.	*na:r-t-na:-* → *na:-ʈ-na:*	of the village
non-m. p.l.	*na:r-t-na:-ṅ* → *na:-ʈ-na:-ṅ*	of the village

3.11.3. ∞ *-a:* occurs elsewhere.

kuhi:-t-a:	of the well	*kuhi:-ϕ-n-a:*	of the well
kalle:-n-a:	of the thief	*kalli:r-a:*	of the thieves
pe:ʈa:l-n-a: →		*pe:ku:r-a:*	of the boys
peʈa:-n-a: (2.4.)	of the boy		
mara:-t-a:	of the tree	*mara:-k-na:*	of the trees

V. POSTPOSITIONS

In Gondi several independent words are used with the value of case markers which may be called post-positions. They are given below.

St. – (Pl.) –Obl. –

3.12. {*agga:*} in near (independently it means 'there')

kay-d-agga:	in the hand
ba:bo:-n-agga:	near the father
taʈmi:-t-agga:	in the fire
binde:-*ϕ-n-agga:*	in the vessels

3.13. {*karu:m*} near

kuhi:-t karu:m near the well

mara:-t karu:m near the tree

3.14. {*tarso:*} with, by

ma:-tarso: with/by us

vo:r-n tarso: → *vo:-n tarso:* (2.29.) with/by him

3.15. {*tho:ɾo:*} with

ko:lya:l-d tho:ɾo: → *ko:lya:-ɾ tho:ɾo:* with the jackal

ma: tho:ɾo: with us

3.16. {*pajje:*} behind

ro:-n-t pajje: → *ro:-t pajje:* (2.28. behind the house

3.17. {*phoro:*} on

talla:-t phoro: on the head

mara:-t phoro: on the tree

3.18. {*bhu:ɾ*} under

mara:-t bhu:ɾ under the tree

3.19. {*maru:m*} hidden behind

a:ki:-t maɾu:m hidden behind the leaf

mara:-t maru:m hidden behind the tree

3.20. {*roppo:*} inside

kurvi:-t roppo: in the pot

kuhi:-t roppo: in the forest

3.21. {*sa:ṭi:*} for

mari:–n sa:ṭi: for the son

bo:r–n sa:ṭi: → *bo:–n sa:ṭi:* (2.29.) for whom

3.22. {*ve:ri:*} until (see 4.24.)

va:–na:l ve:ri: until (somebody) comes

3.23. {*dha:t*} like (resemblance)

ba:bo:–n dha:t like the father

3.24. {*mo:ṛi:*} like (comparison)

avva:l–n mo:ṛi: → *avva:– n mo:ṛi:* like mother

VI. PRONOUNS

3.25. **Demonstrative Pronouns**

The following are the demonstrative pronouns (oblique bases are gived in parantheses).

	M.sg.	M.pl.	Non-m. sg.
Distant	*vo:r* (*vo:–n–*)	*vu:r* (*vu:r–*)	*ad* (*ta:–n–*)
Proximate	*ve:r* (*ve:–n–*)	*vi:r* (*vi:r–*)	*id* (*te:–n–*)
Interrogative	*bo:r* (*bo:–n–*)	*bu:r* (*bu:r–*)	*bad* (*badda:–t–*)

Non-m. pl.

av (*avve:–k–*)
iv (*ivve:–k–*)
bav (*bavve:–k–*)

In the non-masculine forms, the analysis of stems and suffixes is fairly easy. Thus, *a–*, *i–* and *ba–* are respectively the stems meaning "distant", "proxi

mate" and "interrogative". The derivative suffix *-d* denotes non-masculine singular and *-v* denotes non-masculine plural.

It is possible to relate the masculine forms to the non-masculine forms by reconstructing the underlying base forms of the former as follows:

	Reconstructed base form
vo:r	**avo:r*
vu:r	**avu:r*
ve:r	**ivo:r*
vi:r	**ivu:r*
bo:r	**bavo:r*
bu:r	**bavu:r*

Now it is clear that the reconstructed forms consist of two constituents, i.e. the stem alternants *av-*, *iv-* and *bav-* as in the case of the non-masculine forms and the masculine singular suffix *-o:r* (3.3.2.) and in the plural forms also the masculine plural suffix *-u:r* (cf. 2.2.). The actual forms are the result of the operation of metathesis of the first vowel and the following *v*. The vowels which come together after the operation of metathesis contract according to the morphophonemic rules 2.1. and 2.2. Also note 2.14. which operates in the derivation of the last two forms.

3.26. Personal Pronouns

	Independent form	Oblique stem
1.sg.	*nanna:*	*na:-/na:k-* (*-u:n/nah-* (*agga:*
1.pl.	*mara:ṯ*	*ma:-/ma:k-* (*-u:n/mah-* (*agga:*

2.sg.	*nimme:*	*ni:-/ni:k-* [*-u:n/nih-* [*agga:*
2.pl.	*mira:ṭ*	*mi:-/mi:k-* [*-u:n/mih-* [*agga:*

A comparison of these forms with one another will show that the initial *n-* and *m-* denote singular and plural respectively. The vowel in the first syllable also has morphemic value Thus, *-a-* is the marker for the first person and *-i-* for the second person. In the independent forms the common phonemic material in the 1st and 2nd plural forms is the discontinuous sequence *m...ra:ṭ* But in the corresponding oblique stems of these forms *ra:ṭ* is not found. Therefore the plural suffix in these pronouns has two allomorphs, *m.ra:ṭ* in the independent form and *m* in the oblique stem.

Of the two variants of the oblique stems of these personal pronouns, the one ending in *h* occurs before the postposition *agga:* (3.12.); the other variant occurs elsewhere. The following table shows the personal pronouns in all the cases.

	1. sg.	1. pl.	2. sg.	2. pl.
Nominative	*nanna:*	*mara:ṭ*	*nimme:*	*mira:ṭ*
Acc.-Dat.	*na:-k-* (*u:n*)	*ma:-k-* (*u:n*)	*ni:-k-* (*u:n*)	*mi:-k-* (*u:n*)
Assoc.	*na:-t(h)o:ṛo:*	*ma:-t(h)o:ṛo:*	*ni:-t(h)o:ṛo:*	*mi:-t(h)o:ṛo:*
Gen.	*na:-va:*	*ma:-va:*	*ni:-va:*	*mi:-va:*
Loc.	*nah-agga:*	*mah-agga:*	*nih-agga:*	*mih-agga:*
Abl.	*nah-agga:ṭa:l*	*mah-agga:ṭa:l*	*nih-agga:ṭa:l*	*mih-agga:ṭ:al*
Instr.	*na:-va: kayde:*	*ma:-va: kayde:*	*ni:-va: kayde:*	*mi:-va: kayde:*

3.27. Reflexive Pronouns

	Sg.	Pl.
Nom.	*tanna:*	*tammo:/tammo:ṭ/tammo:k*
Gen.	*tan-va:*	*tam-va:*

In these forms the root is *ta-*; the number suffixes are sg. *-nna:* (~ *-n* before the gen. suffix) and pl. *-mmo:/-mmo:ṭ/-mmo:k* (~ *-m* before the gen. suffix) (cf. the number suffixes in the personal pronouns in 3.26). The reflexive pronouns are found to be used only in the nominative and genitive cases.

VII. NUMERALS

3.28. Cardinals

In Gondi the numerals upto seven are Dravidian and have gender distinction as to masculine and non-masculine. The forms are:

	Non-masculine	Masculine
1.	*undi:*	*voro:r*
2.	*ranḍ*	*ivvi:r*
3.	*mu:nd*	*muvvi:r*
4.	*na:lu:ṅ*	*na:lvi:r*
5.	*siyyu:ṅ*	*siyvi:r*
6.	*sa:ru:ṅ*	*sa:rvi:r*
7.	*e:ṛu:ṅ*	*e:ṛvi:r*

In the non-masculine numerals from four to seven, the suffix *-u:ṅ* occurs. This is related to the plural suffix *-ṅ* of the non-human nouns ending in a vowel (see 3.6.); the plural suffix has been added to these numerals presumably because of the syntactic rule in Gondi (see

6.20.) according to which the adjectivals must agree with the noun which they qualify both in number and gender. The masculine suffix in the masculine forms is /*-vi:r*~*-o:r*/; *-o:r* occurs after the stem alternant *vor-* of numeral "one" and *-vi:r* in the remaining numerals. This suffix may be compared with the masculine plural suffix /*-i:r*/ of nouns (2.4.)

The Gondi numerals from eight onwards are borrowings from Marathi, 8. *a:ṭh*, 9. *nav*, 10. *daha:*, etc. These numerals take the classifier *jhank* when they qualify a masculine noun and *jhani:k* when they qualify a feminine noun.

E.g.	*a:ṭh jhank ma:su:r*	eight men
	daha: jhank kalli:r	ten thieves
	āṭh jhani:k veylo:k	eight women

3.29. Ordinals

All ordinals in Gondi are loan words from Marathi.

1.	*pehle:*	first
2.	*dusro:*	second
3.	*ti:sro:*	third,
	etc.	etc.

IV. VERBS

4.1. **Verbs** are those which take or are capable of taking tense markers (4.4.–8.).

4.2. The following chart indicates the position classes of the morphemes that occur in a verb.

1	2	3
S Tr. (4.3.)	**Tense/Mood**	**Pronominal Suffixes** (4.12.)
	Past (4.4)	1. sg.
	Pres.-Fut. (4.5.)	1. Pl.
	Fut (4 6.)	1. Pl. (incl.)
T	Past Hab. (4.7.)	2. Sg.
	Neg. (4.8)	2. Pl.
	Imp. (4.9.)	3. M.Sg.
	Pot. (4.10.)	3. M.Pl
E	Proh. (4.11.)	3. Non-M.Sg.
	Past Pa. (4.13.)	3. Non-M.Pl.
	Pres. Pa.(4.14)	**Conditional** (4.17.)
	Neg. Pa. (4.16)	**Participial** (4.15.)
M	Oblig. (4.19.)	
	Past Neg. (4.20.)	
	Inf. (4.21.)	
	V.N. (4.22.-24.)	

4.3. Transitive (-causative)

In Gondi, as in other Dravidian languages, transitive (-causative) verbs are of two kinds: (i) Inherent, and

(ii) Derived. The former, though capable of taking an object, do not contain an overt transitive marker, e. g. *un-* to drink, *ke:y-* to call, *tin-* to eat, etc. The derived transitive (-causative) verbs are formed from intransitive as well as inherent transitive(-causative) verbs by addition of a transitive (-causative) marker as described below. There are, however, a few cases where the allomorph *-pu:s-* is added to a derived transitive consisting of *-h-* to form the corresponding causative (see 4.3.2.)

St.-
{Tr.}
∞*-h-* ∞*-pu:s-* ∞*-u:s-*

4.3.1. ∞ *-h-* occurs after the following fourteen verbs.

un- to drink	*pu:r-* to be come wet
targ- to climb, go up	*ma:r-* to stop (*intr.*)
tin- to eat	*mir-* (water) to be spilled
te:d- to get up from sleep	*mucc-* to cover (oneself)
na:nd- to be soaked	*me:y-* to graze
nind- to be filled	*reyy-* to come down
pir- (fire) to be extinguished	*vo:r-* to be broken

un-h- → *u-h-* (2 5.) to cause drink

4.3.2. ∞*-pu:s-* occurs after the following ten verbs.

a:g- to stop	*doh-* to be
udd- to sit	*pih-* to extinguish
uh- to casuse to drink	*mah-* to stop (*tr.*)
tah- to raise	*reh-* to bring down

nill- to stand *veh-* to tell

udd-pu:s- → *u-pu:s-*(2.25.) →
up-pu:s- (2.45.) to make to sit

4.3.3. ∞ *-u:s-* is the most productive allmorph and occurs elsewhere.

kari:-u:s- → *kar-u:s-* (2.7.) to teach

muṛu:n-u:s- → *muṛ-u:s-* to immerse (*tr.*)

aṭṭ-u:s- to cause to cook

INFLECTED FORMS

4.4. Past Tense

St.- (Tr.) -
{*-t-*}
∞ *-t-* ∞ *-ṭṭ-*

4.4.1. ∞ *-t-* occurs after all verbs except un-.

tin-t-o:n → *tit-t-o:n* (2.45.) I ate.

aṭṭ-ṭ-o:n → *aṭ-t-o:n* / *aṛ-t-o:n* } (2.36.) I cooked.

ke:nj-t-o:n → *ke:ns-t-o:n* (2.37.) I heard.

mucc-t-o:n → *mus-t-o:n* (2.37.) I covered.

4.4.2. ∞ *-ṭṭ-* occurs after *un-* to drink
un-ṭṭ-o:n → *u-ṭṭ-o:n* (2.43.) I drank.

4.5. Present Future Tense

This tense refers to the present as well as the future time.

St.- (Tr.)-
{*-a:nt-*}
~ *- nt-* ~ *-a:nt-*

4.5.1. ~ *-nt-* occurs after stems or stem-allomorphs of the type (C) V: and after stems ending in n.

si:-nt-o:n I am giving/will give.

tin-nt-o:n → *ti-nt-o:n* (2 43.) I am eating/will eat.

4.5.2. ~ *-a:nt-* occurs elsewhere.

vaṛk-a:nt-o:n I am speaking/will speak.

su:ṛ-a:nt-o:n I am seeing/will see.

4.6. **Future Tense**

St. – (Tr)

{*Fut.*}

∞ *-ak-* ∞ *-k-* ∞ *-ṉ-* ∞ *-a.n-* ~ *-a:r*

4.6.1. ∞ *-ak-* occurs between stems ending in *k* or *g* and the 1st and 2nd person pronominal suffixes (4.12.1.–12.5.)

naṭk-ak-a: I will cut.

targ-ak a: I will climb.

4.6.2. ∞ *-k-* occurs between all stems except those mentioned in 4.6.1. and the 1st and 2nd person pronominal suffixes (4.12.1.–12.5.).

veh-k-a: I will climb.

va:-k-a: I will come.

4.6.3. ∞ *-n-* occurs between stems or stem allomorphs of the type (C) V: and the 3rd person masc sg., masc. pl. and non-masc. pl markers (4.12.6., 12.7., 12.9.).

va:-n-u:r He will come.

si:-*n-u:r* He will give.

4.6.4. ∞ *-a:n-* occurs between all stems except those mentioned in 4.6.3. and the 3rd person masc. sg., masc.

pl. and non-masc. pl. markers.

targ-a:n-u:r He will climb.
veh-a:n-u:r He will tell.

4.6.5. *~-a:r* occurs before the 3rd person non-masc. sg. suffix (which has a zero allomorph after this, 4.12.8.)

da:y-a:r She/it will go.
va:y-a:r She/it will come.
veh-a:r She/it will tell.

4.7. Past Habitual-cum-Irrealis Tense

As the name indicates, this tense has reference to (i) actions that could have been performed but were actually not performed in the past; or to (ii) actions that the subject used to perform in the past.

St. – (Tr.) –

$$\{\text{-}nd\text{-}\}$$
$$\sim\text{-}nd\text{-} \quad \sim\text{-}d\text{-}$$

4.7.1 *~-d-* occurs after stems ending in a nasal (i.e., *ṅ*, *n* or *m*) or a consonant cluster consisting of dissimilar consonants

tin-d-u:n I would have eaten/was eating.
vaṛk-d-u:n I would have talked/was talking

4.7.2. *~-nd-* occurs elsewhere.

aṭṭ-nd-u:n → *aṭ-nd-u:n* (2.35.) I would have cooked/was cooking.
veh-nd-u:n → I would have told/was telling.

4.8. Negative

This has reference to negation in the present, habitual or future, e.g. *tinn-o:-n* I am not eating, do not eat, will not eat.

St. – (Tr.) –

{Neg.}
∞ *-v-* ~ ∞ *-o:-*

4.8.1. ∞ *-v-* occurs (i) before the 2nd person markers (beginning with *i* or *i:*); and (ii) before the imperative markers (in the PROHIBITIVE MOOD, 4.11.). In the latter position it freely varies with *-m-*.

(i) *veh-v-i:* You (*sg.*) will not tell.
veh-v-i:ṭ You (*pl.*) do/will not tell.

(ii) *veh-v-a:* *veh-v-a:-ṭ* } Do not tell (*sg.*) (*pl.*)!
veh-m-a: *veh-m-a:-ṭ* }

siy-v-a: *siy-v-a:-ṭ* } Do not give (*sg.*) (*pl.*)!
siy-m-a: *siy-m-a:-ṭ* }

4.8.2. ~*-o:-* occurs before makers other than those of the 2nd person.

su:ṛ-o:-n I do/will not see.
su:ṛ-o:-r He does/will not see.
su:ṛ-o:-ϕ She/it does/will not see.

4.9. Imperative.

This has only two forms: 2nd person sg. and pl.

St. -{Imp.} - {2 sg. / 2 pl.}

{Imp.}
~*-a:-* ~*-m-* ~*-ϕ-*

4.9.1. ~*-m-* occurs after stems of the type (C)V:.

Sg.	Pl.	
vo:-m-ϕ	*vo:-m-ṭ*	Take away!
pa:-m-ϕ	*pa:-m-ṭ*	Beat!

4.9.2. ~*-ϕ* occurs after verbs ending in *n*.

un-ϕ	*un-ϕ-ṭ*	Drink!
tin-ϕ	*tin-ϕ-ṭ*	Eat!

4.9.3. ~ *-a:-* occurs after all the remaining stems.

aṭṭ-a:-ϕ aṭṭ-a:-ṭ Cook!

usm-a:-ϕ usm-a:-ṭ (2.9.) Wipe!

su:ṛ-a:-ϕ su:ṛ-a:-ṭ See!

4.10. **Potential**

This is used only in the 3rd person.

$$\text{St.} - (\text{Tr.}) - \text{Pot.} - \begin{Bmatrix} -i:- \\ -t:- \end{Bmatrix} - \begin{Bmatrix} 3\text{ m. sg.} \\ 3\text{ m. pl.} \\ 3\text{ non-m. sg.} \\ 3\text{ non-m. pl.} \end{Bmatrix}$$

This form is often followed by the clitic *-te:*.

Eg.:

(i) *nanna: ro:ta: ka:m su:ṛa:nto:n,*
vo:r va:vu:ṭa: ka:m kiyy-i:-r.
I will look after the household work,
he *will work* in the field.

(ii) *vo:r ka:m* kary-i:-r.
He *will learn* the work.

(iii) *lahki: kiyma:! jho:kne:* tinn-i:-r.
Do not hasten (him)! He *will eat* slowly.

(iv) *ad undi: pa:ṭa:* va:r-i:-ϕ.
She *will sing* a song.

(v) *av undi: paṭa:* va:r-i:-ṅ.
They *(f.) will sing* a song.

(vi) *ni:va: kojji: mak(-si:)* sonn-i:-ϕ!
May your (*sg.*) leg diappear!

(vii) *ve:r ra:ḍa:n khaṛiya:l* v:oy-i:-ϕ te:!
May a tiger *carry away* this idiot!

(viii) *ve:n ḍuvva:l* tinn-i:-ϕ te:!
May a tiger *eat* him.

4.11. Prohibitive

Like the Imperative, this also has only two forms: 2nd sg. and pl.

St. - (Tr.) - Neg. - Imp. - $\left\{\begin{matrix}2\text{ sg.}\\2\text{ pl.}\end{matrix}\right\}$

For the negative marker, see 4.8.

For the imperative markers, see 4.9.

Sg.	Pl.	
aṭ-v-a:-ϕ *aṭ-m-a:-ϕ*	*aṭ-v-a:-ṭ* *aṭ-m-a:-ṭ*	Do not cook!
man-v-a:-ϕ *man-m-a:-ϕ*	*man-v-a:-ṭ* *man-m-a:-ṭ*	Do not stay!
va:y-v-a:-ϕ *va:y-m-a:-ϕ*	*va:y-v-a:-ṭ* *va:y-m-a:-ṭ*	Do not come!

4.12. Pronominal Suffixes

St. - (Tr.) - Tense/Mood -

4.12.1. 1st Person Singular

{*-o* : *n*}

~ *-o:n* ~ *-u:n* ~ *-n* ~ *-a:*

4.12.1.1. ~ *-u:n* occurs after the past habitual-cum-irrealis morpheme *-nd-* (4.7).

va:-nd-u:n I would have come/was coming.

4.12.1.2. ~ *-n-* occurs after the (vowel ending) neg. suffix *-o:-* (4.8).

va:y-o:-n I will not come.

4.12.1.3. ~ *-a:* occurs after the future tense suffix *-k-* or *-ak-* (14.6).

va:-k-a: I will come.

trag-ak-a: I will climb.

4.12.1.4. ~ *-o:n* occurs elsewhere.

va:-t-o:n I come.

va:-nt-o:n I am coming/will come.

4.12.2. **1st Person Plural**

{*-o:m*}

~ *-o:m* ~ *-u:m* ~ *-m*

4.12.2.1. ~ *-u:m* occurs after the past habitual-cum-irrealis suffix *-nd-* (4.7).

va:-nd-u:m We would have come/were coming.

4.12.2.2. ~ *-m* occurs after the (vowel ending) neg. suffix *-o:-* (4.8.).

va:y-o:-m We will not come.

4.12.2.3. ~ *-o:m* occurs elsewhere.

va:-t-o:m We came.

va:-nt-o:m We are coming/will come.

4.12.4. **1st Person Plural (Inclusive)**

This occurs only in the FUTURE TENSE (4.6.)

{*-a:ʈ*}
-a:ʈ

da:-k-a:ʈ We (*incl.*) will go/Let us (*incl.*) go!

4.12.4. **2nd Person Singular**

{*-i:*}
~ *-i:* ~ *-ϕ*

4.12.4.1. ~ *-ϕ* occurs after a vowel (i.e the imperative marker. 4.9.,.11.).

veh-a:-ϕ Tell !

veh-v-a:-ϕ Do not tell !

4.12.4.2. ~ *-i:* occurs elsewhere.

va:-t-i: You (*sg.*) came.

va:-nt-i: You (*sg.*) are coming/will come.

va:-k-i: You (*sg.*) will come.

va:-nd-i: You (*sg.*) would have come/were coming.

va:y-v-i: You (*sg.*) will not come.

4.12.5. **2nd Person Plural**

{*-i:ʈ*}
~ *-i:ʈ* ~ *-ʈ*

4.12.5.1. ~ *-ʈ* occurs after a vowel (i.e. the imperative marker, 4.9., .11.).

veh-a:-ʈ Tell !

veh-v-a:-ʈ Do not tell !

4.12.5.2. ~ *-i:ţ* occurs elsewhere.

va:-t-i:ţ You (*pl.*) came.

va:-nt-i:ţ You (*pl.*) are coming/will come.

va:-k-i:ţ You (*pl.*) will come.

va:-nd-i:ţ You (*pl.*) would have come/were coming.

va:y-v-i:ţ You (*pl.*) will not come.

4.12.6. **3rd Person Masculine Singular**

{*-o:r*}

~ *-o:r* ~ *-u:r* ~ *-r*

4.12.6.1. ~ *-u:r* occurs after the future tense marker *-a:n-* or *-n-* (4.6.) and after the past habitual-cum-irrealis tense marker *-nd-* (14.7.)

va:-n-u:r He will come.

va:-nd-u:r He would have come/was coming.

4.12.6.2. ~ *-r* occurs after a vowel (i. e. after the neg. marker (4.8.) and the potential marker *-i:-* (4.10.)).

va:y-o:-r He will not come.

va:y-i:-r He will come.

4.12.6.3. ~ *-o:r* occurs elsewhere.

va:-t-o:r He came.

va:-nt-o:r He is coming/will come.

4.12.7. **3rd Person Masculine Plural**

{*-e:r*}

~ *-e:r* ~ *-i:r* ~ *-r* ~ *-u:r*

4.12.7.1. ~ *-i:r* occurs after the future tense marker *-a:n-* or *-n-* (4.6.) and after the past habitual-cum-irrealis tense marker *-nd-* (4.7.).

va:-n-i:r They will come.

va:-nd-i:r They would have come / were coming.

4.12.7.2. ~ *-r* occurs after the potential marker *-i:-* (4.10.)

va:r-i:-r They will sing

4.12.7.3. ~ *-e:r* occurs elsewhere including after the neg. marker *-o:-* in the dialect of the Utnoor area whereas in the dialect of the Asifabad area *-u:r* occurs in this position

va:-t-e:r They came.

va:-nt-e:r They are coming/will come.

(U) *va:y-o:-e:r* →

va:y-e:r (2.2) They will not come.

(A) *va:y-o:-u:r* →

va:y-u:r (2.2.) They will not come.

(Note: This morpheme serves also as the human plural marker when the subject of the verb has reference to both male(s) and female(s) together.)

4.12.8. **3rd Person Non-Masculine Singular**

{*-a:*}

~ *-a:* ~ *-u:* ~ *-ϕ*

4.12.8.1. ~ *-u:* occurs after the past habitual -cum- irrealis marker (4.7.)

va:-nd-u: She/itwould have come/was coming.

veh-nd-u: She/it would have told/was telling.

4.12.8.2 ~ -ϕ occurs after the future tense marker *-a:r* (4.6.) and after a vowel ending marker (i.e. the negative (4.8.) and the potential (4.10.) markers.)

va:y-a:r-ϕ She/it will come.

va:y-o:-ϕ She/it will not come.

va:y-i:-ϕ She/it will come.

4.12.8.3 ~ *-a:* occurs elsewhere

va:-t-a: She/it come.

va:-nt-a: She/it is coming/will come.

4.12.9. **3rd Person Non-masculine Plural.**

$\{-a:\dot{n}\}$

~ *-a:ṅ* ~ *-u:ṅ* ~ *-ṅ*

4.12.9.1. ~ *-u:ṅ* occurs after the future tense marker *-a:n-* or *-n-* (4.6.) and the past habitual-cum-irrealis marker *-nd-* (4.7.).

va:-n-u:ṅ They (*non-m.*) will come.

va:-nd-u:ṅ They (*non-m.*) would have come / were coming.

4.12.9.2. ~ *-ṅ* occurs after a vowel ending marker (i.e. the negative marker (4.8.) and the potential marker (4.10).

va:y-o:-ṅ They (*hon-m.*) will not come.

va:y-i:-ṅ They (*non-m.*) will come.

4.12.9.3. ~ *-a:ṅ* occurs elsewhere.

va:-t-a:ṅ They (*non-m.*) came.

va:-nt-a:ṅ They (*non-m.*) are coming / will come.

SAMPLE PARADIGMS

1. *aṯṯ–* to cook
2. *tin–* to eat
3. *pa:–* to beat
4. *maru:m–* to forget

[Forms are given according to the following arrangement:

1. Sg.	1. Pl.
	1. Pl. (Incl.)
2. Sg.	2. Pl.
3. M. Sg.	3. M. Pl.
3. Non-M. Sg.	3. Non-M. Pl.]

PAST TENSE (4.4.)

1.	*aṛ–t–o:n*	*aṛ–t–o:m*	3.	*pa:–t–o:n*	*pa:–t–o:m*
	aṛ–t–i:	*aṛ–t–i:ṭ*		*pa:–t–i:*	*pa:–t–i:ṭ*
	aṛ–t–o:r	*aṛ–t–e:r*		*pa:–t–o:r*	*pa:–t–e:r*
	aṛ–t–a:	*aṛ–t–a:ṅ*		*pa:–t–a:*	*pa–t–a:ṅ*
2.	*tit–t–o:n*	*tit–t–o:m*	4.	*maru:m–t–o:n*	*maru:m–t–o:m*
	tit–t–i:	*tit–t–i:ṭ*		*maru:m–t–i:*	*maru:m–t–i:ṭ*
	tit–t–o:r	*tit–t–e:r*		*maru:m–t–o:r*	*maru:m–t–e:r*
	tit–t–a:	*tit–t–a:ṅ*		*maru:m–t–a:*	*maru:m–t–a:ṅ*

PRESENT–FUTURE TENSE (4.5.)

1.	*aṯṯ–a:nt–o:n*	*aṯṯ–a:nt–o:m*	3.	*pa:–nt–o:n*	*pa:–nt–o:m*
	aṯṯ–a:nt–i:	*aṯṯ:–a:nt–i:ṭ*		*pa:–nt–i:*	*pa:–nt–i:ṭ*
	aṯṯ–a:nt–o:r	*aṯṯ–a:nt–e:r*		*pa:–nt–o:r*	*pa:–nt–e:r*
	aṯṯ–a:nt–a:	*aṯṯ–a:nt–a:ṅ*		*pa:–nt–a:*	*pa:–nt–a:ṅ*

2.	*ti-nt-o:n*	*ti-nt-o:m*	4.	*marm-a:nt-o:n* *marm-a:nt-o:m*
	ti-nt-i:	*ti-nt-i:ṭ*		*marm-a:nt-i:* *marm-a:nt-i:ṭ*
	ti-nt-o:r	*ti-nt-e:r*		*marm-a:nt-o:r* *marm-a:nt-e:r*
	ti-nt-a:	*ti-nt-a:ṅ*		*marm-a:nt-a:* *marm-a:nt-a:ṅ*

FUTURE TENSE (4.6.)

1.	*aṭ-k-a:*	*aṭ-k-o:m* *aṭ-k-a:ṭ*	3. *pa:-k-a:*	*pa:-k-o:m* *pa:-k-a:ṭ*
	aṭ-k-i:	*aṭ-k-i:ṭ*	*pa:-k-i:*	*pa:-k-i:ṭ*
	aṭṭ-a:n-u:r	*aṭṭ-a:n-i:r*	*pa:-n-u:r*	*pa:-n-i:r*
	aṭṭ-a:r-ϕ	*aṭṭ-a:n-u:ṅ*	*pa:y-a:r-ϕ*	*pa:-n-u:ṅ*
2.	*tind-k-a:*	*tind-k-o:m* *tind-k-a:ṭ*	4. *maru:m-k-a:*	*maru:m-k-o:m* *maru:m-k-a:ṭ*
	tind-k-i:	*tind-k-i:ṭ*	*maru:m-k-i:*	*maru:m-k-i:ṭ*
	tind-a:n-u:r	*tind-a:n-i:r*	*marm-a:n-ur*	*marm-a:n-i:r*
	tind-a:r-ϕ	*tind-a:n-u:ṅ*	*marm-a:r-ϕ*	*marm-a:n-u:ṅ*

PAST HABITUAL-CUM-IRREALIS TENSE (4.7.)

1.	*aṭ-nd-u:n*	*aṭ-nd-u:m*	3. *pa:-nd-u:n*	*pa:-nd-u:m*
	aṭ-nd-i:	*aṭ-nd-i:ṭ*	*pa:-nd-i:*	*pa:-ud-i:ṭ*
	aṭ-nd-u:r	*aṭ-nd-ir*	*pa:-nd-u:r*	*pa:-nd-i:r*
	aṭ-nd-u:	*aṭ-nd-u:ṅ*	*pa:-nd-u:*	*pa:-nc-u:ṅ*

2.	*ti-nd-u:m*	*ti-nd-u:m*	4. *maru:m-d-u:n*	*maru:m-d-u:m*
	ti-nd-i:	*ti-nd-i:ṭ*	*maru:m-d-i:*	*maru:m-d-i:ṭ*
	ti-nd-u:r	*ti-nd-i:r*	*maru:m-d u:r*	*maru:m-d-i:r*
	ti-nd-u:	*ti-nd-u:ṅ*	*maru:m-d-u:*	*maru:m-d-u:ṅ*

NEGATIVE TENSE (4.8.)

1.	*aṭṭ-o:n*	*aṭṭ-o:-m*	3 *pa:y-o:-n*	*pa:y-o:-m*
	aṭ-v-i:	*aṭ-v-i:ṭ*	*pa:y-v-i:*	*pa:y-v-i:ṭ*
	aṭṭ-o:-r	*aṭṭ-(o:)-e:r*	*pa:y-(o:)-r*	*pa:y-(o:)-e:r*
		aṭṭ-(o:)-u:r		*pa:y-(o:)-u:r*
	aṭṭ-o:-ϕ	*aṭṭ-o:-ṅ*	*pa:y-o:-ϕ*	*pa:y-o:-ṅ*
2.	*tinn-o:-n*	*tinn-o:-m*	4. *marm-o:-n*	*marm-o: -m*
	tin-v-i:	*tin-v-i:ṭ*	*maru:m-v-i:*	*maru:m-v-i:ṭ*
	tinn-o:-r	*tinn-(o:)-e:r*	*marm -o:-r*	*marm-(o:)-e:r*
		tinn-(o:)-u:r		*marm-(o:)-u:r*
	tinn-o:-ϕ	*tinn-o:-ṅ*	*marm -o:-ϕ*	*marm-o:-ṅ*

IMPERATIVE (4.9.)

1.	*aṭṭ-a:-ϕ*	*aṭṭ-a:-ṭ*	3. *pa:-m-ϕ*	*pa:-m-ṭ*
2.	*tin-ϕ-ϕ*	*tin-ϕ-ṭ*	4. *marm-a:-ϕ*	*marm-a:-ṭ*

PROHIBITIVE (4.11.)

1.	*aṭ-v-a:-ϕ*	*aṭ-v-a:-ṭ*	3. *pa:y-v-a:-ϕ*	*pa:y-v-a:-ṭ*
2.	*tin-v-a:-ϕ*	*tin-v-a:-ṭ*	4. *maru:m-v-a:-ϕ*	*maru:m-v-a:-ṭ*

UNIFLECTED FORMS

4.13. **Past Adverbial Participle.**

St. -(Tr.)-

{*-si:*}

∞ *-si:* ~ *-ci:* ~ *-ji:*

4.13.1. ∞ *-ci:* occurs after stems ending in *c, j, t, d* or *h* and after *tar-* 'to bring'.

ka:c-ci: having dug

ke:nj-ci: → *ke:n-ci:* (2.40.) having heard

e:t-ci: → *e:c-ci:* (2.40.) having taken

udd-ci: → *uc-ci:* (2.39.) having sat

sa:d-ci: → *sa:c-ci:* (2 39.) having borne fruit

toh-ci: having shown

tar-ci: → *tac-ci:* (2.45.) having brought

4.13.2. ~ *-ji:* occurs after stems ending In *n.*

un-ji: having drunk

tin-ji: having eaten

son-ji: having gone

4.13.3. ~ *-si:* occurs elsewhere.

aṭṭ-si: → *aṭ-si:*/*aṛ-si:* (2.36.) having cooked

aṛ-si: having wept

kars-si: → *kar-si:* (2.15.) having played

va:r-si: having sung

This participle is often followed by the clitic *-ku:n*

Eg. *tin-ji:* or *tin-ji: ku:n* having eaten

4.14. **Present Adverbial Participle**

St. -(Tr.)-

{*-se:r*}

~ *-se:r* ∞*-ce:r* ~ *-je:r*

4.14.1. ∞ *-ce:r* occurs after verbs ending in *c, j, t, d* or *h* and after *tar-* to bring.

ka:c-ce:r digging

ke:nj-ce:r → *ke:n-ce:r* (2.40.) hearing

e:t-ce:r → *e:c-ce:r* (2.40.) taking

udd-ce:r → *uc-ce:r* (2.39.) sitting

sa:d-ce:r → *sa:c-ce:r* (2.39.) bearing fruit

toh-ce:r showing

tar-ce:r → *tac-ce:r* (2.45.) bringing

4.14.2. ~ *-je:r* occurs after verbs ending in *n.*

un-je:r drinking

tin-je:r eating

4.14.3. ~ *-se:r* occurs elsewhere.

aṭṭ-se:r → *aṭ-se:r|aṛ-se:r* (2.36) cooking

aṛ-se:r weeping

kars-se:r →

kar-se:r (2.15.) playing

va:r-se:r singing

In different speakers, this form has two variants: one ending in an additional *e:* and the other ending in an additional *ke:* (without the preceding *r*).

E.g. *aṛ-se:r*, *aṛ-se:re:*, *aṛ-se:ke* } cooking/weeping

4.15. Past Adjectival Participle

St.– (Tr.) – Past-
{*-a:*}
-a: ~ *-ϕ*

For the past tense marker, see 4.4. *-ϕ* occurs before *-a:p* and *-a:* elsewhere.

Syntactically this form occurs only before the clitic *-a:p* 'as' and the words *baro:bar* 'immediately' and *pahaje:* '(it is) necessary'.

veh-t-ϕ-a:p	as (somebody) told
veh-t-a: baro:bar	as soon as he told
ki:-t-a: pahaje:	It is necessary to do

4.16. Negative Adverbial Participle

St.– (Tr.) –
{*-va:k*}
-va:k

ke:nj-va:k	without hearing/having heard
veh-va:k	without telling/having told

4.17. Conditional

St.– (Tr.) – { Past / Non-Past / Neg. } –
{*-e:ke:*}

~ *-e:ke:* ~ *-e:k*

-e:ke: is in free variation with *-e:k* before the concessive marker (4.18.)

4.17.1. **Past Conditional**

For the past tense marker, see 4.4.

aɽ-t-e:ke:[1]	if/when (one) cooked
aɽ-t-e:ke:[2]	if/when (one) wept
va:-t-e:ke:	if/when (one) came

4.17.2. **Non-Past Conditional**

The non-past marker in this case is *-n-*.

aʈʈ-n-e:ke: →

aʈ-n-e:ke:	while cooking
aɽ-n-e:ke:	while weeping
va:-n-e:ke:	while coming

4.17.3. **Negative Conditional**

For the negative marker, see 4.8.

aʈʈ-v-e:ke: →

aʈ-v-e:ke: (2.35.)	if (one) does/will not work
aɽ-v-e:ke:	if (one) does/will not weep
va:y-v-e:ke:	if (one) does/will not come

4.18. **Concessive**

$$\text{St.- (Tr.) - } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Past} \\ \text{Neg.} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ - Conditional -}$$

{*concessive*}

~ *-te:r* ~*gir*

-te:r and *-gir* are in free variation.

va:-t-e:ke:-te:r } Even though (one)
va:-t-e:k-te:r } came/comes

va:y-v-e:ke:-te:r } Even though (one)
va:y-v-e:k-te:r } did/does not come

4.19. **Obligatory**

St.- (Tr.)

{*-a:na:*}

-a:na:

usm-a:na: (2.8.) (One) must wipe.

kary-a:na: (2.8.) (One) must learn.

tind-a:na: (2.43.) (One) must eat.

4.20. **Past Negative**

St.- (Tr.)

{*-maki:n*}

~ *-maki:n* ~ *-maki:*

-maki:n freely varies with -maki:

vo:y-maki:n } (Subject) did not carry.
vo:y-maki: }

tar-maki:n } (Subject) did not bring.
tar-maki: }

veh-maki:n } (Subject) did not tell.
veh-maki: }

Another construction, which is periphrastic and expresses negation in the past as this one, will be described in 6.13.

4.21. **Infinitive**

St.- (Tr.)-

{-*a:*}

$\sim$ -*a:* $\sim$ -*le:* $\sim$ -*ne:n*

-*a:* is in free variation with -*le:* (in some idiolects -*ne:n*), except in the syntactic construction to be described in 6.13. I.

tind-a:
tind-le: } to eat
tind-ne:n

va:y-a:
va:y-le: } to come
va:y-ne:n

veh-a:
veh-le: } to tell
veh-ne:n

VERBAL NOUNS

4.22. St. -(Tr.)-

{-*ma:ṛ*}
-*ma:ṛ*

The meaning of this verbal noun is simply "action denoted by the verb base".

aṭṭ-ma:ṛ → *aṭ-ma:ṛ* (2.35.) cooking

uru:s-ma:ṛ breaking

*kars-ma:*r playing

4.23. St. -(Tr.)-

{-*va:l*}
-*va:l*

aṭṭ-va:l → *aṭ-va:l* (2.35.) cooking/the person who cooks, etc.

veh-va:l Telling/the person who tells, etc.

This verbal noun, besides meaning "action denoted by the verb base" means also "the subject that does or the object that is used in performing the action denoted by the verb base." Unlike the preceding one, this verbal noun can also be used adjectivally before a noun. If the following noun is in the plural, it shows concord by taking the plural marker *-i:r* in the case of a masculine noun and *-i:k* in the case of a non-masc. noun (see 6.)

veh-va:l ma:yna:l the man who tells

veh-va:l-i:r ma:yna:l-i:r the men who tell

veh-va:l ve:su:ṛi: the story that (someone) tells

veh-va: l-ik ve:suṛi:ṅ the stories that (someone) tells

4.24. St. -(Tr.)- {*-na:l*} *-na:l*

This verbal noun seems to occur only with the postposition *ve:ri:* until.

va:na:l ve:ri: until (one) comes

V. CLITICS

Free Clitics

5.1. {*a:ni:*} and

a:ni: is in free variation with *ani:*.

nanna: a:ni: nimme: } I[1] and[2] you[3].
nanna: ani: nimme: }

5.2. {*matti:*} but

batti: in some idiolects.

nanna: vo:n ke:yto:n matti: | *batti: vo:r va:ccillo:r*

I[1] called[3] him[2] but[4] he[5] did not come[6].

5.3. {*unḍe:*} again, also

unḍe: vo:r va:to:r He[2] came[3] again[1].

vo:r unḍe: va:to:r He[1] also[2] came[3].

5.4. {*marla:*} again

marla: vo:r va:to:r He[2] came[3] again[1].

5.5. {*a:yi:*} or

e:tku:n a:yi: kaṭṭe:nk a:yi:
for water or for firewood

5.6. {*-a:p*} as

It occurs only after a past adjectival participle 4.15.

veh-t-a:p as somebody told

5.7. {*mo:ɾi:*} like (manner)

It occurs after a noun (in its oblique stem form).

avva:l-n mo:ɾi: → *avva:-nmo:ɾi:* (2.4.)
like the mother

5.8. {*dha:t*} like (resemblance)

ba:bo:-n dha:t like the father

5.9. {*gir*} even

It is used after nouns and also after conditionals (see 4.18.)

undi: gir even one

va:te:ke: gir even if (somebody) comes

5.10. {*te:r*} than, any, even

na:k te:r
na:ku:n te:r } than me

banṭi:te:r on any day

baske:te:r at any time

va:te:ke:te:r even if (somebody) comes

va:yve:ke:te:r even if (somebody) does not come

5.11. {*pajja:*} afterwards

Used independently or after a noun (in its oblique form) or a past adjectival participle.

pajja: malsi: su:ɾto:r. (He) turned[2] back[1] and saw[3].

gha:ṭo: ve:-t-a: pajja: → *ve:-t-pajja:*
after (the food) is cooked

verce:-t-pajja: behind the squirrel

5.12. {*yavna:l*} upto

Used after nouns.

ro:n yavna:l upto to the house

na:r yavna:l upto the village

5.13. {*mucco:k*} unless

Used after an infinitive (4.21.).

veh–a: mucco:k until (one) tells

5.14. {*pahaje:*} (It is) necessary.

Used either independently or after a past adjectival participle.

ad na:k pahaje: It[1] (is) necessary[3] for me[2] i. e., want it.

ad ka:m ki:–t–a: pahaje: (One) must[4] do[3] that[1] work[2]

5.15. {*baro:bar*} as soon as, correct

Used either independently or after a past adjectival participle.

ad baro:bar manta:. It is correct.

veh–t–a: baro:bar as soon as (one) told

5.16. {*–me:n*}

It denotes measure and occurs after a noun.

muṭṭi:–me:n jonna:–ṅ a handful of millet

kurvi:–me:n ko:rse:–ṅ a pot[1]–ful[2] of charcoal[3]

5.17. {*ki:*} Interrogative

vo:r va:to:r ki:? Did he come?

5.18. {*bare:*} Reportative

In some idolects {*alle:*}.

vo:r va:to:r bare: } It is reported that[3] he[1] came[2].
vo:r va:to:r alle: }

5.19. {*behe:*}

It expresses uncertainty, doubt.

vo:r va:to:r behe: he came, has't he?

Bound Clitics

5.20. {*-ske:*}

Clitic of time

Occurs after the demonstrative and interrogative bases, *a-* (distant), *i-* (proximate) and *ba-* (interrogative).

-ske: has an allomorph *-nke:/-ndke:* after *i-*

a-ske: then

i-nke:/i-ndke: now

ba-ske: when

5.21. {*-nṭi:*}

Clitic of day

Occurs only after *a-* and *ba-* (see 5.18.)

a-nṭi: on that day

ba-nṭi: on which day

5.22. {*-ha:n*}

Clitic of manner

Occurs after *a-*, *i-* and *ba-* (see 5.18.)

It has a variant *-hi:n* after *i-*.

a-ha:n in that manner

i-hi:n in this manner

ba-ha:n how, in which manner

5.23. {*-cco:r*}

Clitic of quantity

Occurs after *a-*, *i-* and *ba-* (see 5.18.)

a-cco:r that much (*sg.*)

i-cco:r this much (*sg.*)

a-cco:r-ṅ → *a-cco:-ṅ* (2.40.)
that many (*non-m. pl.*)

i-cco:r-ṅ → *i-cco:-ṅ* (2.40.)
this many (*non-m. pl.*)

ba-cco:r-ṅ → *ba-cco:-ṅ* (2.40.)
how many (*non-m. pl.*)

a-cco:r-vi:r → *a-c-vi:r* (2.40.) that many (*m. pl.*)

i-cco:r-vi:r → *i-c-vi:r* (2.40.) this many (*m. pl.*)

ba-cco:r-vi:r → *ba-c-vi:r* (2.40.) how many (*m. pl.*)

5.24. {*-gga:*}

Clitic of place

Occurs after *a-*, *i-* and *ba-* (see 5.18.)

a-gga: there

i-gga: here

ba-gga: where

5.25. {*-ta:l*}

Clitic of quality

Occurs after *a:-*, *i:-*, and *ba:-* which are allomorphs of *a-*, *i-* and *ba-* respectively (see 5.18).

a:-ta:l of that type

i:-ta:l of this type

ba:-ta:l of what type

a:-ta:l-o:r → *a:-t-o:r* (2.13.) of that type (*m.sg.*)

a:-ta:l-o:r-u:r → *a:-t-u:r* of that type (*m.pl.*)

a:ta:l-ṅ → *a:-ta:-ṅ* of that type (*non-m.pl.*)

i:-ta:l-ṅ → *i:-ta:-ṅ* of this type (*non-m. pl.*)

ba:-ta:l-ṅ → *ba:-ta:-ṅ* of which type (*non-m. pl.*)

5.26. {*te:*} then, but

vo:r agga: sottor. te: bo:re: sillo:r.
He went there. But there was nobody.

5.27. {*-ku:n*}

Used often after a past adverbial participle, 4.13.

tin-ji:
tin-ji:ku:n } having eaten

5.28. {*-e:*}

Clitic of emphasis

bo:r-e: nobody

nanna:-y-e: I myself

5.29. {*-o:*} Clitic of uncertainty

bo:r-o: somebody

VI. SYNTAX

(The following is a brief outline of the constituent structure of Gonḍi. Transformations are not included here.)

6.1. $S \rightarrow NP + VP + (C)$

Every sentence in Gonḍi consists of a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP) unless it is elliptical. In addition to these two, a sentence may also consist of one of the clitics (C) which will be given in 6.30.

6.2. $VP \rightarrow (TM) + VP_b$

Time expressions (TM) may optionally occupy the first position in a verb phrase. TM will be expanded further later (see 6.14.–15.).

vo:r ninne: va:to:r. He[1] came[3] yesterday[2].

nanna: na:ṛi: da:nto:n. I[1] will go[3] tomorrow[2].

6.3. $VP_b \rightarrow (SOC) + VP_c$

SOC stands for a noun or noun phrase with the postposition *tho:ṛo:* 'with' (3.15.).

vo:r na: tho:ṛo: va:to:r. He[1] came[3] with me[2].

6.4. $VP_c \rightarrow (INS) + VP_d$

INS stands for a noun or noun phrase with the instrumental-locative case marker (3.9.).

nanna: kayṭa:te: tara:su:n pa:to:n.
I[1] beat[4] the snake[3] with a stick[2].

seṭṭe:ṛe: moro:lku:n koyya:ṭ !
Cut *(pl.)*[3] the plants[2] with a sickle[1] !

6.5. $VP_d \rightarrow$ (INTE) + VP_e

INTE stands for a noun or noun phrase with the postposition *sa:ṭi:* 'for' (3.21.).

bo:n sa:ṭi: va:ti:? For[2] whom[1] did (you) come[3]?

6.6. $VP_e \rightarrow$ (COMP) + VP_f

COMP stands for a noun or noun phrase with the postposition *mo:ṛi:* 'like' (3.24.).

vo:r pe:ṛa:n ad mu:ra: avva:n mo:ṛi: patpa:li: ki:se:ke: manta:. That[3] cow[4] is[9] protecting[7,8] that[1] boy[2] like[6] (his) mother[5].

6.7. $VP_f \rightarrow$ (ABL) + VP_g

ABL stands for a noun or noun phrase with the ablative case marker (3.10.)

nimme: ni:va: na:ṭna:l baṇṭi: va:ti:?
When[4] did you (*sg.*)[1] come[5] from your[2] village[3]?

nanna: va:vu ṭa:l va:se:ke: manto:n.
I[1] am[4] coming[3] from the field[2].

kuhi:ta:l e:r tara:!
Bring (*sg.*)[3] water[2] from the well[1]!

6.8. $VP_g \rightarrow$ (LIM) + VP_h

LIM stands for a noun or noun phrase with the clitic *yavna:l* 'upto' (5.12.)

ma: ro:n yavna:l vara:!
Come (*sg.*)[4] upto[3] our[1] house[2]!

6.9. $VP_h \rightarrow$ (LOC) + VP_i

LOC stands for a noun or noun phrase with the

instrumental–locative case marker (3.9.) or with the post-position *agga:* 'in, near' (3.12.).

vo:r ro:n manto:r. He[1] is[3] in the house[2].

vo:r ro:n sillo:r. He[1] is not[3] in the house[2].

vo:n agga: paysa:ṅ sille:ṅ.
(There) is no[4] money[3] near (i.e. with)[2] him[1].

putti:t agga: tara:s manta:.
(There) is[4] a snake[3] in[2] the anthill[1].

kuhi:t agga: e:r sille:.
(There) is no[4] water[3] in[2] the well[1].

mara:t agga: ka:ya:ṅ manta:ṅ.
(There) are[4] (unripe) fruits[3] on[2] the tree[1].

(The word *ro:n* 'house' itself is used in the locative case; see the note in 3.9.)

6.10. $VP_i \rightarrow$ (ACC. -DAT.) + VP_j

ACC. -DAT. stands for a noun or noun phrase with the accusative–dative case marker (3.8.).

A context-sensitive rule like the following can restrict the verbs occurring in this construction to transitives only.

$V \rightarrow V_t$ / ACC. -DAT. -

vo:r na:ku:n kotta:ṅ si:to:r. He[1] gave[4] me[2] money[3].
vo:r ni:ku:n su:ṛto:r. He[1] saw[3] you (*sg.*)[2].
vo:r ni:ku:n ke:ya:nto:r. He[1] is calling[3] you (*sg.*)[2].

6.11. $VP_j \rightarrow$ (ADV) + VP_k

ADV stands for adverbs like *velle:* 'too much, too many', etc.

mara:t agga: ka:ya:ṅ velle: manta:ṅ.

(There) are[5] many[4] (unripe) fruits[3] on[2] the tree[1].

kusa:y veha:! Tell (*sg.*)[2] in a low voice[1]!

6.12. $VP_k \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} V_{def.} \\ V \end{Bmatrix}$

$V_{def.}$ stands for defective verbs like *pahaj* (*l*) *e:* '(it) is necessary'.

The morphological structure of the main verb (V) is fully described in Chapter IV.

In Gondi, as in most of the other Dravidian languages, the finite verb in a sentence shows concord with the noun or noun phrase in the subject slot of that sentence for both person and number (and also for gender in the 3rd person). This is done by choosing the appropriate one from the several pronominal suffixes (4.12.) which occupy the last position in a finite verb. The selection of the proper pronominal suffix (PS) can be taken care of by a context-sensitive rule like the following in a phrase structure grammar:

$$PS \rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{1. Sg.} & / \textit{nanna:} - \\ \text{1. Pl.} & / \textit{mara:ṭ} - \\ \text{2. Sg.} & / \textit{nimme:} - \\ \text{2. Pl.} & / \textit{mira:ṭ} - \\ \text{3. M.Sg.} & / \text{M Sg. D.P.}- \\ \text{3. M.Pl.} & / \text{M Pl. D.P.}- \\ \text{3. Non-M.Sg.} & / \text{Non-M.Sg. D.P.}- \\ \text{3. Non-M.Pl.} & / \text{Non-M.Pl. D.P.}- \end{cases}$$

For the actual phonetic representation of the above pronominal suffixes, see 4. 12. D.P. in the above rule stands for a demonstrative pronoun (3.25.). and also for a corresponding noun.

There are certain periphrastic constructions which can be considered to be expansions of the main verb (V) of the above rule. They consist of an uninflected form of a verb followed by the inflected forms of certain verbs of which some are only auxiliaries while others, though capable of occurring independently, are used as auxiliaries. They will be described below.

6.13. The following are the periphrastic constructions:

I. Inf. of a verb+*par-* 'to be able to'

(The auxiliary *par-* is is inflected frequently only in the present-furture (4.5.) and the negative tenses (4.8.).)

tinda: para:nto:n	*tinda: paro:n*
I can eat.	I cannot eat.
tinda: para:nto:m	*tinda: paro:m*
We can eat.	We cannot eat.
tinda: para:nti:	*tinda: parvi:*
You (*sg.*) can eat.	You (*sg.*) cannot eat.
iinda: para:nti:ṭ	*tinda: parvi:ṭ*
You (*pl.*) can eat.	You (*pl.*) cannot eat.
tinda: para:nto:r	*tinda: paro:r*
He can eat.	He cannot eat.
tinda: para:nte:r	*tinda: pare:r/paru:r*
They (*m.*) can eat.	They (*m.*) cannot eat.
tinda: para:nta:	*tinda: paro:*
She/it can eat.	She/it cannot eat.
tinda: para:nta:ṅ	*tinda: paro:ṅ*
They (*non-m.*) can eat.	They (*non-m.*) cannot eat.

II. Inf.. of a verb+*la:g-* 'to continue'

vo:r veha:/verhle: la:kto:r.

He continued to say/was saying.

III. Inf. of a verb+*si:-* 'to give, allow'

vo:n tinda: si:m! Let him eat!

IV. Past Adj. Participle of a verb+*pahaj(l)e:* '(it) is necessary'

ki:ta: pahaj(l)e: (One) must do.

V. Past Adj. Participle of a verb+*sill-* 'to be not'

The meaning of this construction is negation in the past; see also 4.20.

In this construction the allomorph of the adjectival suffix is *-ϕ* (see 4.15.) Also note the following morphophonemic rule.

(t)t + s → cc

su:ṛ-t-ϕ sill-o:-n → su:ṛcillo:n I did not see.

va:-t-ϕ sill-o:-r → va:ccillo:r He did not come.

tit-t-ϕ sill-e: → ticcille: She/it did not eat.

VI. Past Adv. Participle+*si:-* 'to give, allow'

The meaning of this construction is "intensive". In this construction the *s* of *si:-* is lost and *i:+i: → i:*.

va:ṛ-si:+si:m → va:ṛsi:m Throw (it) away!

tin-ji:+si:m → tinji:m Eat (it) off!

veh-ci:+si:m → vehci:m Tell (it) off!

VII Past Adv. Participle + *man-* 'to be'

The meaning of this construction is 'Past Perfect'.

vo:r va:si: matto:r. He had come.

nanna: su:ʈsi: matto:n I had seen.

6.14. TM → $(T_A) + (T_B)$

T_B stands for words like

sakre:	morning	*narka:*	night
nulpe:	evening	*piyya:l*	day-time, etc.

It is also necessary to expand T_B into $T_{B1} + T_{B2}$, the latter representing the clitics *paʈi:ń* and *pho:ʈd*, both meaning 'throughout' in this construction (the latter independently means 'sun, time' and the former is not used independently). *paʈi:ń* and *pho:ʈd* follow *narka:* and *piyya:l* respectively.

vo:r narka: paʈi:ń ke:ʈa: velya:nto:r.

He[1] is wandering[5] in the forest[4] throughout[3] the night[2].

piyya:l pho:ʈd ke:ʈa: velya:nta:, narka: va:si: kotta: acco:r ja:ga:te: nilla:nta:.

(It) wanders[4] throughout[3] the day[2] in the forest[5] (and) having come[6] in the night[5] stands[10] in the space[9] as that (i.e. sufficient for)[8] of a coin[7]. (This is a riddle meaning *bayʈa:* 'handstick'.)

6.15. $T_A \rightarrow \begin{Bmatrix} T_{A1} \\ T_{A2} \\ T_{A3} \end{Bmatrix}$

T_{A1} stands for words like *ne:ɳḍ* 'today', *ninne:* 'yesterday', *hanne:(ṭ)ne:ṭi:* 'day-before-yesterday', *ni:re:* 'last year', etc all of which denote past time. T_{A2} stands for words like *ne:ɳḍ* 'today', *na:ṭi:* 'tomorrow', *pirne:* 'two days-after-tomorrow', etc. all of which denote either present or future time. Words coming under T_{A1} always occur with a verb denoting past time. Words coming under T_{A2} always occur with a verb in any one of the non-past tenses including the negative. The following context – sensitive rule will bring out this concord between the time expressions and the tenses.

$$\text{Tense} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \left.\begin{cases} \text{Past} \\ \text{Past-Hab.} \end{cases}\right\} / - T_{A1} \\ \left.\begin{cases} \text{Pres.-Fut.} \\ \text{Fut.} \\ \text{Neg.} \end{cases}\right\} / - T_{A2} \end{cases}$$

vo:r ninne: va:to:r He came yesterday.

nanna: ninne: vehndu:n I was telling/would have told yesterday.

vo:r ne:ɳḍ va:nto:r He will come today.

ad na:ṭi: va:ya:r She/it will come tomorrow.

nanna: naṭi: sonno:n I will not go tomorrow.

T_{A3} stands for words like *aske:* 'then', *inke:/indke:* 'now' *baske:* 'when' *anṭi:t ro:jne:* 'on that day', *ro:ji:* 'daily', *banṭi:* 'on which day', etc. They co-occur with all tenses:

vo:r aske: va:to:r. He came then.

vo:r aske va:to:r. He came then.

6.16. $NP \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} NP_b \\ PN \end{matrix} \right\} + (C_1)$

C_1 stands for the emphatic morpheme *e:* and also for *unḍe:* 'also'.

nanna:ye: tinto:n I myself will eat.
vo:r oro:re: manto:r He alone is (there).
vo:r unḍe e:nto:r He also danced.

Syntactically pronouns (PN) are distinguished from nouns since the former, unlike the latter, cannot be preceded by adjectivals. For the morphological structure of pronouns and nouns, see Chapter III.

6.17. $NP_b \rightarrow (ADJ) + (NP_c)$

ADJ stands for certain adjectivals and it will be expanded in the following rules. In Gondi these adjectivals may occur before a following noun, or they themselves can occur in the noun slot without any following noun. Therefore both the items in the above rule are put in parantheses. When all the items to the right of an arrow in a rule are put in parantheses, at least one of them must be selected. When adjectivals occur before a noun, they show concord with the head noun in both number and gender.

NP_c will be expanded in 6.22.

6.18. $ADJ \rightarrow (ADJ_1) + (ADJ_2)$

6.19. $ADJ_1 \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{matrix} PN.ADJ \\ D.P. \end{matrix} \right\}$

P.N.ADJ stands for all adjectivals derived from the pronouns (3.25.–27.). They are as follows: (the order is *m.sg., m.pl., non–m.sg., non–m.pl.*)

na:vo:r
na:vu:r
na:va:
na:va:ṅ } my/mine

ma:vo:r
ma:vu:r
ma:va:
ma:va:ṅ } our(s)

ni:vo:r
ni:vu:r
ni:va:
ni:va:ṅ } your(s) (*sg.*)

mi:vo:r
mi:vu:r
mi:va:
mi:va:ṅ } your(s) (*pl.*)

vo:no:r
vo:nu:r
vo:na:
vo:na:ṅ } his

vu:ro:r
vu:ru:r
vu:ra:
vu:ra:ṅ } their(s)

ta:no:r
ta:nu:r
ta:na:
ta:na:ṅ } her(s)/its

avve:kno:r
avve:knu:r
avve:kna:
avve:kna:ṅ } their(s) (*non–m.*)

(similarly for proxim. and inter. pronouns)

tanvo:r
tanvu:r
tanva:
tanva: } self (*sg.*)

tamvo:r
tamvu:r
tamva:
tamva:ṅ } self (*pl.*)

na:vo:r perso:r mari: my first son

na:va: persa: miyya:r my first daughter

D. P. stands for the nominative forms of the demonstrative pronouns (3.25.).

o:r pe:ṟa:l that boy

u:r kalli:r those thieves

ad	*ba:yi:*	that woman
ad	*ḍuvva:l*	that tiger
av	*ḍiyya:k*	those young women
av	*mara:k*	those trees

6.20. $ADJ_2 - \left\{\begin{matrix}NUM\\Adj\end{matrix}\right\}$

NUM will be expanded in the follow wig rule.

Adj stands for a small class of adjectivals like *pers-* 'big, older', *ḍaggu:r* 'big, great', *cuṛu:r* 'small, younger.' etc. *pers-* is inflected for number and gender as follows: *pers-o:r* (*m.sg.*), *pers-u:r* (*m pl*), *pers-a:* (*non-m sg.*), *pers-a:ṅ* (*non-m.pl.*). *ḍaggur* and *cuṛu:r* are inflected only for number: *ḍaggu:r* (*sg.*) *ḍaggu:k* (*pl.*) *cuṛu:r* (*sg*), *cuṛu:k* (*pl.*)

In Gondi there is concord between the adjectivals (excepting ordinals) and the head noun for both number and gender. This concord can be represented in the grammar by a context-sensitive rule like the following.

$$ADJ \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}ADJ_{m\cdot sg\cdot}\\ADJ_{m\cdot pl\cdot}\\ADJ_{non-m\cdot sg\cdot}\\ADJ_{non-m\cdot pl}\end{matrix}\right\} \left\{\begin{matrix}/- N_{m\cdot sg\cdot}\\/- N_{m\cdot pl\cdot}\\/- N_{non-m\cdot sg\cdot}\\/- N_{non-m\cdot pl\cdot}\end{matrix}\right\}$$

6.21. $NUM \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix}Cardinal\ (Classifier)\\Ordinal\end{matrix}\right\}$

The cardinals (see 3.28.) should be further subdivided into two classes; one consisting of the cardinals from 'one' to 'seven' and the other all the remaining ones. The cardinals of the first class have two different shapes, one in the masculine and the other in the non-masculine.

The cardinals of the second class do not have such gender distinction but they take the classifier *jhank* before a masculine noun and *jhani:k* before a feminine noun.

The ordinals (see 3.29.) are invariable for number and gender.

6.22. NPc → {(Ntree) + NPd}

Ntree stands for names of trees. They do not show concord with the following head noun.

marka: (*mara:*)	mango (tree)
sitta: (*mara:*)	tamarind (tree)
hirp (*mara:*)	mahua (tree), etc.

marka: mara:, *marka: mara:k*	mango tree(s)
marka: paṇḍi:, *marka: paṇḍi:ñ*	mango fruit(s)

These words are followed by the head words denoting objects related to trees: *mara:* 'tree', *ka:ya:* '(unripe) fruit' *paṇḍi:* (ripe) fruit', *a:ki:* 'leaf', *puñña:r* 'flower', *si:r* 'root', etc., all of which come under NPd.

6.23. NPd → (Ng + (ADJ_s) + (NPd)) + N

6.24. Ng → N obl. + Gen + G.N.

Ng stands for the genitive case of a noun. This rule says that the genitive case of a noun consists of the oblique base of a noun plus the genitive case marker (*-a:-*) plus the gender-number markers. For details, see 3.11.

Note that rule 6.23. is recursive since it contains the symbol NPd on both sides of the arrow. Theoritically this can generate an infinite number of successive strings with nouns in the genitive case, although in ordinary speech, we do not find more than two such strings cooccurring.

6.25. $N \rightarrow \left\{\begin{matrix} \text{Nm. sg.} \\ \text{Nm. pl.} \\ \text{Nnon-m. sg.} \\ \text{Nnon-m. pl.} \end{matrix}\right\}$

This rule divides all nouns into four classes.

6.26. Nm. sg. → *pe:ɽa:l* boy
ba:bo: father
akko: mother's father
mari: son
tammu:r younger brother, etc.

6.27. Nm. pl. → *pe:ku:r* children
mark sons, etc.

6.28. Nnon-m. sg. → *bayye:* mother
takka: elder sister
se:la:ɽ younger sister
ro:n house
ko:nda: ox
mu:ra: cow
hermi: she-buffalo
mara: tree, etc.

6.29. Nnon-m. pl. → *takka:k* elder sisters
se:la:k younger sisters
rohk houses
ko:nda:ṅ oxen
mu:ra:ṅ cows
mara:k trees, etc.

6.30. C → { *ki:* / *alle:* / *bare:* / *behe:* }

ki: is the interrogative morpheme and it is often followed by *sille:* 'not' for emphasis.

vo:r ne:ṇḍ va:to:r ki:? sille:?

alle: (dialectal varint *bare:*) is the reportative.

undi: ḍaggu:r naggu:r matta: bare:/alle:.

It is reported (that) there was a big town.

behe: expresses doubt.

vo:r va:to:r behe:. He came. Didn't he?

THE KOYA DIALECT

VII. THE KOYA DIALECT

I. PHONEMICS

7.1.1. The phonemes of Koya are as follows:

Vowels

	Front		*Central*		*Back*	
High	i	i:			u	u:
Mid	e	e:			o	o:
Low			a	a:		

Consonants

	Labial	*Dental*	*Retroflex*	*Palatal*	*Velar*
Stop *Vl.*	p	t t'	ṭ	c	k k'
Stop *Vd.*	b	d	ḍ	j	g
Nasal	m	n	ṇ		ṅ
Sibilant		s			
Trill		r			
Lateral		l			
Fricative	v			y	

7.1.2. Distribution and Allophones

Vowels

/i/ is a short high front unrounded vowel. It occurs in all positions.

inje	now	*kis*	fire	*e:ti*	winnowing basket
iḍpo	down	*nimma*	you (*sg.*)	*paddi*	pig
iruvir	two males	*pirki*	fried grain	*vi:si*	fly

/i:/ is a long high front unrounded vowel. It occurs in all positions.

i:mu	Give!	*ki:ke*	fish	*e:ti:*	winnowing baskets
i:so:ḍ	comb	*di:ba*	many, much	*paddi:*	pigs
		mi:r	you(*pl.*)	*vi:si:*	flies

/u/ is a short high back rounded vowel. It occurs in all positions.

ukka	star	*kukka:l*	leopard	*i:mu*	Give!
ummu	Turn (*tr.*)!	*tuppa*	nest	*o:nḍu*	he
uspa:l	pestle	*mutte*	wife	*urbu*	sweat

/u:/ is a long high back rounded vowel. It occurs in all positions.

u:mu	Swing!	*ku:sa:m*	shirt	*erpu:*	shoes
u:ḍa	See!	*erpu:m*	shoe	*paṇu:*	festivals
u:sa	Smear!	*pu:ṇḍa*	wear!	*velu:*	fences

/e/ is a short mid front unrounded vowel [*e*] (i) in a non-initial syllable, (ii) in a monosyllable and (iii) before *i*, or *e* of the next syllable.

/*elli*/ [*elli*] rat
/*mutte*/ [*mutte*] wife
/*pette*/ [*pette*] ant
/*perke*/ [*perke*] behind
/*ettita:na*/ [*ettita:n*∧] (I) boiled.
/*ecci*/ [*ecci*] having boiled

It is a short lower-mid front unrounded vowel [ɛ] in the initial syllable before a non-front vowel.

/pekka/ [*pɛkk∧*] Pick up!

/kella/ [*kɛll∧*] Tell!

/pekko:nu/ [*pɛkko:nu*] I will not pick up.

/pekku:ka:na/ [*pɛkku:ka:n∧*]
even thohgh (one) does not pick up

/e:/ is a long mid front unrounded vowel [*e:*] (i) in a non-initial syllable, (ii) in a monosyllable, and (iii) before *i* or *e* not preceded by a consonant cluster (except *cc* and *nj*).

/me:tita:na/	[*me:tita:n∧*]	I will cause to graze.
/me:cci/	[*me:cci*]	having caused to graze
/ke:nji/	[*ke:nji*]	having heard
/pe:re/	[*pe:re*]	honey-comb

It is a long lower-mid front unrounded vowel [ɛ:] elsewhere.

/me:mu/	[*mɛ:mu*]	Cause to graze!
/me:t't'i:ni/	[*mɛ:t't'i:ni*]	(You sg.) caused to graze
/ke:nja/	[*kɛ:nj∧*]	Listen!
/pe:ka:l/	[*pɛ:ka:l*]	boy

/o/ is a short mid back rounded vowel. It occurs in all positions.

micco	scorpion
mindo	lizard
toṭṭe	peel
tocci	having tied

tottita:na I will tie.

normu Wash!

nort'i:ni You (*sg.*) washed.

norso:r washing

/o:/ is a long mid back rounded vowel in all positions except before *t'*; before *t'* it is a long low back rounded vowel [ɔ].

mølo:l hare

lo:n house

ro:tita:na I will send.

ro:cci having sent

ro:mu Send!

ro:t'a:na [*rɔ:t'a:n∧*] I sent.

ro:t'i:ni [*ro:t't'i:ni.*] You (*sg.*) sent.

/a/ is a short central unrounded vowel. It occurs in all positions.

agge there	*kaṭu:l* cot	*marka* mango
amma father's mother	*ḍappi* thirst	*ka:ya* unripe fruit
arri path	*mal* peacock	*narka* night
		do:ḍa food

/a:/ is a long central unrounded vowel. It occurs in all positions.

a:ṇe son-in-law	*ka:ka:ɾ* crow	*ka:ka:* crows
a:ru six	*e:la:ɾ* younger sister	*ku:sa:* shirts
	ka:ya: unripe fruits	*mu:ka:* rice

Consonants

/p/ is a bilabial voiceless stop. It occurs in all positions.

pavu:r momth *irpa* Mahua tree *ra:p* mischief

pirki fried grain *iḍpo* down *ya:p* margosa tree

puṅṅa:r flower *tappe* father

e:pu:r broomstick

/b/ is a bilabial voiced stop. It occurs in all positions.

ba:ri why *urbu* sweat *ḍab* money

beske when *gubba:l* small hill

be: which *go:ba* eyebrow

/t/ is a dental voiceless stop. It occurs only initially and medially.

tarra 1. Climb! *e:ti* winnowing basket

2. Bring!

tiriya Speak! *go:ti* pit

tuppa nest *ta:ta:l* mother's father

/d/ is a dental voiced stop. It occurs only initially and medially.

da:da:l father's father *a:du:r* hailstone

di:ba many, much *pu:nda* Bathe!

do:ḍa food *kudda* Sit!

/ṭ/ is a retroflex voiceless stop. It occurs only medially.

piṭṭe bird

kaṭu:l cot

na:ṭo:ḍ woman

/ḍ/ is a retroflex voiced stop. It occurs in all positions.

ḍappi thirst	*paḍiya* comb	*i:so:ḍ* comb
ḍuv tiger	*aḍsi* having cried	*koḍiya:ḍ* daughter-in-law
ḍolla Die!	*uḍḍa* wander!	*na:ṭo:ḍ* woman

/c/ is palatal voiceless affricate [*tš*] before a front vowel.

/*tacci*/ [*tatštši*] having brought

It is an alveo-palatal voiceless affricate [*ts*] elsewhere.

It occurs only medially.

/*e:cca*/ [*ɛ:tsts*∧] winnow!

/*e:cco:r*/ [*ɛ:tstso:r*] winnowing

/*e:c-ki:ni*/ [*ɛ:ts-ki:ni*] You[*sg.*] would have winnowed.

/j/ is a palatal voiced affricate [*dž*] immediately before a front vowel.

/*jimma*/ [*džimm*∧] small fish

/*unji*/ [*undži*] having drunk

/*ojje:l*/ [*oddže:l*] oven

It is an alveo-palatal voiced affricate [*dz*] elsewhere. It occurs only initially and medially.

/*eḍju*/ [*ɛḍḍzu*] bear

/*kornju:l*/ [*korñdzu:l*] ear-wax

/k/ is a voiceless velar stop. It occurs in all positions. Intervocalically when single it is in free variation with the voiceless fricative [*x*].

karu hunger	*akka* elder sister	*kerpu:k* shoes
ka:ko mother's father	/*pe:ka:l*/ [*pɛ:ka:l*] / [*pɛ:xa:l*] boy	*kork* fowls
kor fowl	*narka* night	*na:ṭo:k* women

/g/ is a voiced velar stop. It occurs only initially and medially.

goggo:ḍ cock *agge* there

/m/ is a voiced bilabial nasal. It occurs in all positions.

mal peacock *amma* father's mother *ku:sa:m* shirt

ma:ra tree *u:mu* Swing! *kerpu:m* shoe

moso:r nose *uma:r* head-pad *pa:m* snake

/n/ is a voiced palatal nasal [ñ] before a palatal: /*unja*/ [*uñj*∧] Sleep!; a voiced dental nasal [*n*] before a dental:

manta it will be

minde it is

a voiced alveolar nasal elsewhere. It occurs in all positions.

narka night *nanna* I *jipin* quickly

ninna yesterday *annu* Go (*sg*)

ne:ṇḍ today

/ṇ/ is a voiced retroflex nasal. It occurs only medially.

a:ṇe son-in-law

paṇḍi fruit

paṇi: fruits

uṇji having drunk

/ṅ/ is a voiced velar nasal. It occurs only medially.

a:ṅa Stop!

na:ṅe:l plough

puṅṅa:r flower

/s/ is a palatal sibilant [ś] before a front vowel:

/kusi:r/ [kuśi:r] curry
/vi:si/ [vi:śi] fly
kase:r/ [k∧śe:r] knife

It is a dental sibilant [s] elsewhere. It occurs only initially and medilly.

si:m [*śi:m*] pus
sa:pisa Scold!
ku:sa:m shirt

/r/ is a voiced alveolar trill. It occurs in all positions.

ra:p mischief *ari* way *kor* fowl
ro:l mortar *varse* squirrel *na:r* village
vara Come! *kusi:r* curry

In disyllabic words with a short initial vowel, the /r/ in the C_2 position is in free variation with long /rr/.

/*mari*/ [*m∧ri*] or [*m∧rri*] son
/*vara*/ [*v∧r∧*] or [*v∧rr∧*] Come, etc.

/l/ is a voiced alveolar lateral. It occurs in all positions.

lo:n house *alla* buttermilk *kaṭu:l* cot
kali- to meet, join *kel* hair
talpa Ask! *mal* peacock

/v/ is a voiced bilabial continuant. It occurs in all positions.

vay paddy *urve* honey-comb *kev* ear
verki firewood *pavu:r* mouth *av* they (*non-m.*)
verka:ḍ cat *ovo:r* salt

/y/ is a voiced palatal continuant. It occurs in all positions.

ya:mo:l tortoise	*ni:yu* oil, ghee	*kay* hand
yenge elder brother's wife	*koḍiya:ḍ* daughter-in-law	*nay* dog
	mayya:ḍ daughter	*nuy* well

In addition to the above, there are two more consonants which are compound stops. They are *t'* (glottalized *t*) and *k'* (glottalized *k*). They have a very limited distribution. The former occurs as the past tense marker in most of the verbs (7.4.3.) and the latter as the irrealis marker (7.4.5.). They contrast with the corresponding simple stops. Eg.:

(i) */mutte/* wife
/mut't'e/ She immersed.

(ii) */ka:tita:na/* I will dig.
/ka:t't'a:na/ I dug.

(iii) */pekko:nu/* I will not gather.
/pek'k'o:nu/ I would have gathered.

(iv) */narka/* night
/mirk'o:nu/ I would have run.

7.13. Consonant Clusters:

Consonant clusters do not occur in the initial position. The following table indicates the consonant clusters that are found to occur in the language (t' and k' are not included here).

	p	*b*	*t*	*d*	*ṭ*	*ḍ*	*c*	*j*	*k*	*g*	*m*	*n*	*ṅ*	*s*	*r*	*l*	*v*	*y*
p	x																	
b		x																
t	x		x															
d				x														
ṭ					x													
ḍ	x					x		x	x		x			x				
c							x											
j								x										
k									x									
g										x								
m				x							x							
n	x		x					x				x						
ṇ						x		x	x				x					
ṅ													x					
s			x						x									
r	x	x		x					x		x			x	x		x	
l			x	x					x							x		
v				x					x		x			x			x	
y			x	x							x			x				x

Table II. **Two Consonant Clusters**

Examples:

1. *kappe* frog
2. *gubba:l* small hill
3. *mutpa:l* husband
4. *mutte* wife
5. *eddi* sunshine
6. *piṭṭe* bird
7. *buḍpa* Make (fire) to burn!
8. *uḍḍa* Turn round!
9. *eḍju* bear
10. *eḍki* fever
11. *uḍmu* Plough!

12. *uḍsi* having ploughed
13. *maccu* dew
14. *ojje:l* oven
15. *akka* elder sister
16. *agge* there
17. *pa:mdin* snake (*accus.*)
18. *amma* father's mother
19. *manta* they (*non-m.*) are
20. *ko:nda* bull
21. *anje* then
22. *anna:l* elder brother
23. *uṇḍa* to drink
24. *uṇji* having drunk
25. *muṇṅ-* to be immersed
26. *puṅṅa:r* flower
27. *kiste* in the fire
28. *uske* sand
29. *ti:rpa* Remove stones!
30. *urbu* sweat
31. *norda* to wash
32. *narka* night
33. *kurmi* a festival
34. *yarse* squirrel
35. *marri* son
36. *urve* honey-comb
37. *ojje:lte* in the oven
38. *maldin* peacock (*accus.*)
39. *ilk-* to sprain
40. *alla* butter milk
41. *kavda* to laugh
42. *avka* Kill!
43. *kavmu* Laugh!
44. *kavsi* having laughed
45. *avva* mother
46. *vayta:na* I will come
47. *nuyde* in the well
48. *koymu* Cut!
49. *koysi* having cut
50. *mayya:ḍ* daughter

The sequence V:NS, i.e. a long vowel followed by a nasal which in turn is followed by the homorganic stop is in free variation with ṽ:S, i.e a nasalised long vowel and a stop,

e.g. *mu:nju* or *mũju* 'black faced monkey'
ko:nda or *kõda* 'bull', etc.

II. MORPHOPHONEMICS

When two or more of the following morphophonemic rules operate in one instance, they operate in the order in which they are presented.

7.2.1. $\phi \rightarrow y/i-$ V(:)

tiri-is → *tiriy-is* to cause to talk

tiri-o:r → *tiriy-o:r* talking

tiri-i → *tiriy-i* having talked

7.2.2. $V_1 \rightarrow \phi$ /$-V_2$(:)

u:ḍ-a-ill-a:na → *u:ḍ-illa:na* (7.4.30) I do not see.

ka:t-a-a:l-a:na → *ka:t-a:l-a:na* (7.4 32.) I cannot dig.

7.2.3. $V \rightarrow V:/- \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Pl.} \\ \text{Obl.} \end{matrix} \right\}$

A short vowel that ends a noun is lengthened before the plural or the oblique marker.

a:ṇe-r → *a:ṇe:-r* (7.3.4.) sons-in-law

e:ti-ϕ → *e:ti:-ϕ* (7.3.6.) winnowing-baskets

7.2.4. $\left\{ \begin{matrix} j \\ cc \end{matrix} \right\} \rightarrow s/-t'$

ke:nj-t'-a:na → *ke:ns-t'-a:na* I heard.

e:cc-t'-a:na → *e:s-t'-a:na* I winnowed.

kacc-t'-e → *kas-t'-e* It bit.

7.2.5. *d*(*d*) → ϕ /*-t'*

This rule is optional.

kudd-t'-a:na → *ku-t' t'-a:na* / *kud-t'-a:na* } I sat.

a:d-t'-e → *a:-t'-e* } (The tree)
a:d-t'-e } bore fruit.

pu:nd-t'-a:na → *pu:n-t'-a:na* / *pu:nd-t'-a:na* } I bathed.

7.2.6. *k* → *k'*/*t'*-

u:ḍ-t'-ku → *u:ḍ-t'-k'u* (7.4.25.) if (one) sees

7.2.7. *t* → *t'*/*-k'*

tot-k'o:nu → *tot'-k' o:-nu* (7.2.25.) I would have tied.

7.2.8. *t'* → *ϕ* / C C – *k'*

This rule is optional.

tuṅṅ-t'-k'u → *tuṅ-k'u* / *tuṅ-t'-k'u* } if (one) does

talp-t'-k'u → *talp-k'u* / *talp-t'-ku* } if (one) asks

7.2.9. V: → V/ (C) V (:) C (C) – CV

anna:l-o:r → *annal-o:r* (7.3.4.) elder brothers
uma:r-i: → *umar-i:* (7.3.6.) head-pads
uspa:l-i: → *uspal-i:* pestles
na:ṅe:l-i: → *na:ṅel-i:* ploughs

7.2.10. { *ḍ* / *m* / *r* } → *ϕ* / (C)V(:)C(V)C(C)V: – Pl_e

Pl_e stands for a plural suffix that begins with a consonant.

e:la:ḍ-sk → *e:la:-sk* (7.3.5.) younger sister
koḍiya:ḍ-sk → *koḍiya:-sk* daughters-in-law

verka:ḍ–k → *verka:–k* } cats
verka:–ϕ }

erpu:m–k → *erpu:–k* } shoes
erpu:–ϕ }

puñña:r–k → *puñña:–k* } flowers
puñña:–ϕ }

7.2.11. $\begin{bmatrix} erv \\ go{:}r \\ ḍuv \\ na{:}r \\ puḍi \\ mat \\ marri \\ ma{:}ra \\ lo{:}n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} er \\ go{:} \\ ḍu{:} \\ na{:} \\ puḍ \\ ma \\ mar \\ ma{:}r \\ lo{:} \end{bmatrix} / -k$

erv–k → *er–k* tanks

go:r–k → *go:–k* finger nails

ḍuv–k → *ḍu:–k* tigers

na:r–k → *na:–k* villages

puḍi–k → *puḍ–k* worms

mat–k → *ma–k* medicines

marri–k → *mar–k* sons

ma:ra–k → *ma:r–k* trees

lo:n–k → *lo:–k* houses

7.2.12. $\begin{bmatrix} k \\ t \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} kk \\ tt \end{bmatrix} /(C)V(:) - V$

na:r–k–in–ϕ (7.2.11.) → *na:–kk–in–ϕ* in the villages

lo:n–t–agga → *lo:–tt–agga* in the house

7.2.13. $\begin{bmatrix} ko{:}nda \\ paṇḍi \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} ko{:}na \\ paṇi \end{bmatrix}$ / -Pl.

ko:nda-ϕ → ko:na:-ϕ (7.2.3.) bulls

paṇḍi-ϕ → paṇi:-ϕ fruits

7.2.14. *l → ϕ / -n*

ann-a:l-n-ϕ → ann-a:-n-ϕ elder brother (*accus.*)

7.2.15. $\begin{bmatrix} ari \\ e{:}r \\ ko{:}nda \\ ma{:}ra \\ lo{:}n \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} ar- \\ e{:}- \\ ko{:}n- \\ ma{:}r- \\ lo{:}- \end{bmatrix}$ / -Obl. (7.3.7.)

ari-d-e → ar-d-e in the way

e:r-t-e → e:-tt-e (7.2.12.) in the water

ko:nda-t-in → ko:n-t-in bull (*accus.*)

ma:ra-t-e → ma:r-t-e on the tree

lo:n-t-e → lo:-tt-e in the house

7.2.16. $t \rightarrow ṭ \; / \; \begin{Bmatrix} ḍ \\ r \end{Bmatrix}$ -

See 7.2.17.

7.2.17. $\begin{Bmatrix} ḍ \\ r \end{Bmatrix} \rightarrow ϕ \; / \; -ṭ$

mayya:ḍ-t-in → mayya:-ṭ-in daughter (*accus.*)

verka:ḍ-t-in → verka:-ṭ-in cat (*accus.*)

na:r-t-e → na:-ṭ-e in the village

kusi:r-t-e → kusi:-ṭ-e in the curry

7.2.18. *m → ϕ / -t*

erpu:m-t-e → erpu:-t-e with/in the shoe

7.2.19. *ṅ(ṅ)* → *ṇ/-c*

vaṅṅ-c- → *vaṇ-c-* to bend (*tr.*)

ve:ṅ-c- → *ve:ṇ-c-* to sound (bell)

7.2.20. { *i*, *gg*, *rg*, *ṅ*, *ṇṅ*, *ḍḍ*, *ṇḍ*, *(d)d*, *nd*, *nn*, *y*, *ll*, *s* } → *ϕ* / Tr_c

Tr_c stands for a transitive marker that is either *-ϕ-* or begins with a consonant (7.4.2.).

kali-p- → *kal-p-* to mix (*tr.*)

ḍigg-p- → *ḍi-p-* → *ḍi-pp-* (7.2.36.) to cause to get down

virg-ϕ- → *vi-ϕ-* to break (*tr.*)

a:ṅ-p- → *a:ṇ-p-* to stop (*tr.*)

muṇṅ-ϕ- → *mu-ϕ-* to immerse (*tr.*)

uḍḍ-ϕ- → *u-ϕ-* to turn (*tr.*)

mi:ṇḍ-ϕ- → *mi:-ϕ-* to fell

na:nd-ϕ- → *na:-ϕ-* to soak

unn-pis- → *u-ppis-* to cause to sit

pay-ϕ- → *pa-ϕ-* to break (*tr.*)

nill-ϕ- → *ni-ϕ-* to make to stand

kus-ϕ- → *ku-ϕ-* to remove

pers-pis- → *per-pis-* to cause to grow

7.2.21. $r \rightarrow \phi$ / $-\phi$

ar–ϕ– → a–ϕ– to cause to fall

pir–ϕ– → pi–ϕ– to fry

7.2.22. $i{:}- \rightarrow i-$ / $-\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{Tr.}\\ \text{Past.}\end{matrix}\right\}$

i:–pis → i-ppis– to cause to sit

i:–t–a:na → i–tt–a:na I gave.

7.2.23. *tegg– → de-* / –Tr.

tegg–ϕ → de–ϕ– to break (as rope)

7.2.24. $\phi \rightarrow d$ / (C) V $\left[\begin{matrix}\dot{d}\\ y\\ r\\ s\end{matrix}\right]$ – $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{V}\\ k'\end{matrix}\right\}$

uḍ–is → uḍd-is to cause to plough

uḍ–it–a:na → uḍd-it–a:na I will plough.

uḍ–k'o:–nu → uḍd–k'o:–nu I would have ploughed.

koy–a → koyd–a to plough

nor–a → nord–a to wash

kav–a → kavd–a to laugh

7.2.25. $\phi \rightarrow t$ / (C)V(:) – $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{V}\\ k'\end{matrix}\right\}$

ka:–is– → ka:t–is– to cause to dig

ka:–k'o:–nu → ka:t–k'o:–nu I would have dug.

to–it–a:na → tott–it–a:na (7.2.36.) I will tie.

7.2.26. *ann-* → $\left\{\begin{matrix}da{:}y-\\ da-\\ dey-\end{matrix}\right\}$ / –V / $-k'$ / –Fut. (7.4.4.)

da:y–a to go

da–k'k'–a:ḍa (7.2.36.) Let us go.

dey–t–a:na I will go.

7.2.27. *mann-* → *mand-* / -Imp. (7.4.8.)
mand-a Stay (*sg.*)!
mand-a:-ṭi Stay (*pl.*)!

7.2.28. $\phi \rightarrow d$ / (C)V*nn* - $\begin{Bmatrix} a \\ k' \end{Bmatrix}$

See 7.2.31.

7.2.29. *unn-* → *uṇṇ-* / - C
See 7.2.31.

7.2.30. $\begin{bmatrix} t \\ d \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} ṭ \\ ḍ \end{bmatrix}$ / *uṇṇ-*

7.2.31. NN → ϕ / (C)V - Past.
tinn-t-a:na → *tit-t-a:na* (7.2.36.) I ate.
unn-t-a:na → *uṇṇ-t-a:na* (7.2.29.) → *uṇṇ-ṭ-a:na* (7.2.30.) → *uṭ-ṭ-a:na* (7.2.36.) I drank.
tinn-a → *tinnd-a* (7.2.28.) → *tind-a* to eat
unn-a → *unnd-a* → *uṇṇḍ-a* → *uṇḍ-a* to drink
tinn-t-a:na → *tin-t-a:na* I will eat.
unn-t-a:na → *uṇ-ṭ-a:na* I will drink.
unn-ji → *uṇ-ji* having drunk
tinn-k'o:-nu → *tind-k'o:-nu* I would have eaten.

7.2.32. $\begin{bmatrix} tarr- \\ varr- \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$ {
$\begin{bmatrix} ta- \\ va- \end{bmatrix}$ / - Past
$\begin{bmatrix} tarr- \\ varr- \end{bmatrix}$ / - Imp.
$\begin{bmatrix} tatt- \\ va:d- \end{bmatrix}$ / - $\begin{Bmatrix} a \\ k' \end{Bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} ta- \\ va:- \end{bmatrix}$ / - $\begin{Bmatrix} c \\ s \end{Bmatrix}$
$\begin{bmatrix} tay-/tey- \\ vay-/vey- \end{bmatrix}$ / - Fut.
}

ta–tt–a:na I brought.
va–tt–a:na I came.
tatt–a to bring
va:d–a to come
tay–t–a:na / *tey–t–a:na* I will bring.
vay–t–a:na / *vey–t–a:na* I will come.
ta–cci having brought
va:–si having come

7.2.33. $\begin{bmatrix} a:- \\ ve:- \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \begin{bmatrix} a- \\ ve- \end{bmatrix} & / - \text{Past} \\ \begin{bmatrix} ayy- \\ veyy- \end{bmatrix} & / - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fut.} \\ Neg. \end{array} \right\} \\ \begin{bmatrix} a:d- \\ ve:d- \end{bmatrix} & / - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \\ k' \end{array} \right\} \end{array} \right.$

a–tt–e (It) is completed.
ve–tt–e (Food) is cooked.
ay–t–e (It) will become.
vey–t–e (It) will be cooked.
a:d–a to be, become
ve:d–a to be cooked

7:2.34. $\begin{bmatrix} nill- \\ kell- \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \begin{bmatrix} nitt- \\ ke- \end{bmatrix} & / - \text{Past} \\ \begin{bmatrix} nill- \\ kell- \end{bmatrix} & / - \text{Imp.} \\ \begin{bmatrix} ni- \\ ke- \end{bmatrix} & / - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a \\ k' \\ c \end{array} \right\} \\ \begin{bmatrix} nitt- \\ key- \end{bmatrix} & / - \text{Fut.} \end{array} \right.$

nitt–t –a:na → nit–t–a:na (7.37.) I stood

ke–tt–o:ṇḍu He told

nitt–a to stand

kett–a to tell

ni–cci having stood

ke–cci havint told

nitt–it–a:na I will stand.

key–t–a:na I will tell.

7.2.35. oy → $\begin{cases} o- \\ oyd-/o:d- \\ o:- \end{cases} / - \text{Past}$ $/ - \begin{cases} a \\ k' \end{cases}$ $/ - s$

o–tt–o:ṇḍu He took away.

oyd–a, *o:d–a* to take

o:–si having taken

o:–so:r taking

7.2.36. $C_2 \rightarrow C_2\ C_2\ /(C_1)\ V_1 -$

where C_2 is any consonant except *r* or *l*.

to–vo:–nu → to–vvo:–nu (7.4.7.) I will not tie

to–mu–ϕ → to–mmu–ϕ (7.4.8.) Tie!

tot–a:na → tott–a:na (7.4.22.) that tie(s)/is tied

7.2.37. $C_2 \rightarrow \phi\ /\ (C_1)\ V_1\ C_2 - C_3$

aṭṭ–t'–a:na → aṭ–t'–a:na I would have picked up.

pekk–t'–a:na → pek–t'–a:na I picked up.

pekk–k'o:–nn → pek'–k'–o:–nu I would have picked up.

ett–t'–a:na → et–t'–a:na I carried (the child).

mirr–t'–a:na → mir–t'–a:na I ran.

III. NOUNS

7.3.1. Position Classes

	1	2	3
S	**Plural**	**Obliq.**	**Case**
	Masc. Pl. (7.3.4.)		Accus. (7.3.8.)
T			Instr.-Loc. (7.3.9.)
	Fem. Pl. (7.3.5.)		Dat. (7.3.10.)
E	Neut. Pl. (7.3.6.)		Abl. (7.3.11.)
			Gen. (7.3.12.)
M			**Postpositions** (7.3.13.-18.)

I. DERIVATIVE SUFFIXES

7.3.2. Masculine

$\{ -a{:}l \}$

$-a{:}l$

It occurs in the following nouns:

ann-a:l elder brother
a:y-a:l father
tamm-a:l younger brother
ta:t-a:l mother's father
pe:k-a:l boy
ba:v-a:l husband's elder brother
ma:m-a:l mother's brother
mukk-a:l old man
mutp-a:l husband
mu:k-a:l dumb man

7.3.3. **Feminine**

{ *-a:ḍ* }

-a:ḍ

It occurs in the following nouns.

e:nḍ-a:ḍ spouse's younger sister — *mayy-a:ṛ* daughter

e:l-a:ḍ younger sister — *marṇḍ-a:ḍ* father's sister's daughter

koḍiy-a:ḍ daughter-in-law

II. PLURAL SUFFIXES

7.3.4. **Masculine Plural**

{*-o:r*}

~ *-a:r* ∞ *-r*

7.3.4.1. ∞ *-r* occurs after the noun *a:ṇe* (ending in a vowel.)

a:ṇe-r → *a:ṇe:-r* (7.2 3.) sons-in-law

7.3.4.2. ~ -o:r occurs after the derivative suffix *-a:l* (7.3.2.)

anna:l-o:r → *annal-o:r* (7.2.9.) elder brothers

7.3.5. **Feminine Plural**

{*-sk*}

-sk

It occurs after the derivative suffix *-a:ḍ* (7.3.3.) and after one feminine noun ending in a vowel.

e:la:ḍ-sk → *e:la:-sk* (7.2.10.) younger sisters

po:ye-sk → *po:ye:-sk* (7.2.3) mothers-in-law

7.3.6. **Neuter Plural**

{*-k*}

∞ *-k* ∞ *-i:* ~ *-ϕ*

7.3.6.1. ~ *-ϕ* occurs after nouns ending in a vowel.

e:ti-ϕ → *e:ti:-ϕ* (7.2.3.) winnowing-baskets

ki:ke-ϕ → *ki:ke:-ϕ* fish

ko:nda-ϕ → *ko:na:-ϕ* (7.2.13.) bulls

pette-ϕ → *pette:-ϕ* ants

micco-ϕ → *micco:-ϕ* scorpions

7.3.6.2. ∞ *-i:* occurs after the following nouns ending in *ḍ*, *r* or *l*.

goggo:ḍ-i: → *goggoḍ-i:* (7.2.9.) cocks

uma:r-i: → *umar-i:* head-pads

uspa:l-i: → *uspal-i:* pestles

ojje:l-i: → *ojjel-i:* ovens

ya:mo:l-i: → *ya:mol-i:* tortoises

7.3.6.3. ∞ *-k* occurs (i) after monosyllabic nouns ending in a consonant; (ii) after a few disyllabic nouns that end in a vowel but have alternants ending in a consonant before the plural marker and (iii) after some polysyllabic nouns (one of them is trisyllabic and the rest are disyllabic) ending in *ḍ*, *m* or *r*.

(i) *oy-k* porcupines

kay-k hands

kev-k ears

kor-k fowls

ḍuv-k → *ḍu:k* (7.2.11.) tigers

na:r-k → *na:-k* villages

mu:nj-k black-faced monkies

lo:n-k → *lo:-k* (7.2.11.) houses

(ii) *puḍi-k → puḍ-k* (7.2.11.) worms

el(li)-k → el-k rats

ma:ra-k → ma:r-k trees

(iii) (When the plural marker *-k* occurs after polysyllabic nouns ending in *ḍ*, *m* or *r* it freely varies with *-ϕ* before pause.)

erpu:m-k → *erpu:-k* / *erpu:-ϕ* (7.2.10.) shoes

kase:r-k → *kase:-k* / *kase:-ϕ* knives

keriya:ḍ-k → *keriya:-k* / *keriya:-ϕ* parrots

puṅṅa:r-k → *puṅṅa:-k* / *puṅṅa:-ϕ* flowers

verka:ḍ-k → *verka:-k* / *verka:-ϕ* cats

velu:m-k → *velu:-k* / *velu:-ϕ* fences

Exceptions: One noun referring to a male and a few nouns referring to a female take the plural marker *-k*.

marri-k → mar-k (7.2.11.) sons

mutte-k → mutte:-k wives

na:ṭo:ḍ-k → *na:ṭo:-k* / *na:ṭo:-ϕ* women

III. OBLIQUE SUFFIXES

7.3.7. Oblique Stem Formative

St.- {Obl.}

~ -d- ∞ -t- ∞ -n- ∞ -in-

7.3.7.1. ~ *-d-* occurs after monosyllabic nouns ending in *ḍ*, *m*, *y*, *r*, *l*, or *v*. It also occurs after one disyllabic noun which has a monosyllabic alternant ending in *r* (7.2.15.).

kaṇḍ-d-e in the eye
ta:ḍ-d-e with the rope
pa:m-d-in snake (*accus.*)
kay-d-e with/in the hand
nuy-d-e in the well
ari-d-e → *ar-d-e* (7.2.15.) in the way
kor-d-in cock (*accus.*)
mal-d-in peacock (*accus.*)
pa:l-d-e in the milk
ṭuv-d-in tiger (*accus.*)
kev-d-e in the ear

7.3.7.2. ~ *-t-* occurs (i) after non-human nouns ending in a vowel, or one of the consonants *m*, *r*, *l* and *s*; and also (ii) after feminine and non-human nouns ending in *ḍ*.

(i) *ko:nda-t-in* → *ko:n-t-in* (7.2.15.) bull (*accus.*)
eddi-t-e → *eddi:-t-e* (7.2.3) in the sun
do:ḍa-t-e → *do:ḍa:-t-e* in the food
varse-t-in → *varse:-t-in* squirrel (*accus.*)
erpu:m-t-e → *erpu:-t-e* (7.2.18.) in the shoe
kusi:r-t-e → *kusi:-ṭ-e* (7.2.17.) in the curry
e:r-t-e → *e:t-t-e* (7.2.15.) in the water
ojje:l-t-e in the oven

kaṭu:l-t-e on the cot

kis-t-e in the fire

(ii) *mayya:ḍ-t-in* → *mayya:-ṭ-in* (7.2.16., 17.)
daughter (*accus.*)

verka:ḍ-t-in → *verka:-ṭ-in* cat (*accus.*)

7.3.7.3. ∞ *-n-* occurs (i) after masculine nouns ending in a vowel or the derivative suffix *-a:l* (7.3.2.) and (ii) after feminine nouns that end in a vowel.

(i) *mari-n-ϕ* → *mari:-n-ϕ* son (*accus.*)

ya:ya:l-n-ϕ → *ya:ya:-n-ϕ* father (*accus.*)

(ii) *mutte-n-ϕ* → *mutte:-n-ϕ* wife (*accus.*)

yavva-n-ϕ → *yavva:-n-ϕ* mother (*accus.*)

7.3.7.4. ∞ *-in-* occurs elsewhere.

erv-in-i
erv-in-ϕ } in the tank

gu:ḍ-in-i
gu:ḍ-in-ϕ } in the nest

IV. CASE SUFFIXES

7.3.8. **Accusative**

St. - (Pl.) - Obl. - {*-in*}

∼ *-in* ∼ *-ϕ*

7.3.8.1. ∼ *-ϕ* occurs after the oblique suffixes *-n-* and *-in-* (7.3.7.).

mari:-n-ϕ son (*accus.*)

mukka:-n-ϕ old man (*accus.*)

mar-ḵ-in-ϕ sons (*accus.*)

mutte:-n-ϕ wife (*accus.*)

7.3.8.2. ~ *-in-* occurs elsewhere.

kor-d-in cock (*accus.*)

piṯṯe:-t-in bird (*accus.*)

ka:ka:-ṯ-in crow (*accus.*)

7.3.9 **Instrumental-Locative**

St. - (Pl.) - Obl. - $\{-e\}$

~ *-e* ~ *-i* ~ *-ϕ*

7.3.9.1. ~ *-i* freely varying with *-ϕ* occurs after the oblique suffixes *-n-* and *-in-* (7.3.7.)

erv-in-i } in the tank
erv-in-ϕ }

a:ki:-n-i } with/in the leaves
a:ki:-n-ϕ }

gu:ḍ-in-i } in the nest
gu:ḍ-in-ϕ }

7.3.9 2. ~ *-e* occurs elsewhere.

kay-d-e with/in the hand

netti:-t-e in the head

a:ki:-t-e with/in the leaf

kusi:-ṯ-e in the curry

e:ti:-t-e with/in the winnowing basket

7.3.10. **Dative**

St. – (Pl.) – Obl. – {*-k*} *-k*

pe:ka:-n-k (7.2.14.) to the boy

anna:-n-k to the elder brother

mutte:-n-k to the wife

7.3.11. **Ablative**

St. – (Pl.) – Obl. – {*-kunci*} *-kunci*

nuy-d-kunci from the well

ma:r-t-kunci (7.2.15.) from the tree

lo:-t-kunci from the house

7.3.12. **Genetive**

St. – (Pl.) – Obl. – { *-a* } *~-a* *~-ϕ*

7.3.12.1. *~-ϕ* occurs after the oblique suffix *-in-* and *-n-*; after *-n-* it is in free variation with *-a*.

mar-k-in-ϕ of the sons

mutte:-k-in-ϕ of the wives

7.3.12.2. *~-a* occurs elsewhere.

akka:-n-a, *akka:-n-ϕ* } of the elder sister

mari:-n-a, *mari:-n-ϕ* } of the son

V. POSTPOSITIONS

St. – (Pl.) – Obl. – Loc. –

7.3.13. { *porro* } on

ma:r–t–e porro on the tree

7.3.14. { *perke* } behind

lo:–tt–e perke behind the house

7.3.15. {*munne*} before

lo:–tt–e munne before the house

St. – (Pl.) – Obl. –

7.3.16. {*iḍpo*} under

ma:r–t–iḍpo under the tree

7.3.17. {*agga*} in, near

putti:–t–agga in the ant–hill

pola:–t–agga in the field

o:n–agga near him

na:y–agga near me

7.3.18. {*to:n*} with (associative)

na:–to:n with me

VI. PRONOUNS

7.3.19. **Personal Pronouns**

			Accus.	Gen.	Dat.
1.	Sg.	*nanna*	*na:n–in*	*na:*	*na:–k*
1.	Pl.	*mamma*	*ma:m–in*	*ma:*	*ma:–k*
2.	Sg.	*nimma*	*ni:n–in*	*ni:*	*ni:–k*
2.	Pl.	*mi:r*	*mi:m–in*	*mi:*	*mi:–k*

7.3.20. Demonstrative Pronouns

			Accus.	Dat.	Gen.
Masc.	Distant	*o:ṇḍu*	*o:-n-in*	*o:-n-k*	*o:-n-ϕ*
	Proximate	*vi:ṇḍu*	*vi:-n-in*	*vi:-n-k*	*vi:-n-ϕ*
Non-Masc.	Distant	*ad*	*da:-n-in*	*da:-n-k*	*da:-n-ϕ*
	Proximate	*id*	*di:-n-in*	*di:-n-k*	*di:-n-ϕ*

VII. NUMERALS

7.3.21. Masculine

From two to seven these consist of the numeral (or its alternant) and the masculine suffix {*-vur*}. Numerals from eight onwards are borrowings from Telugu.

1. *or-o:ṇḍu*
2. *iru-vur*
3. *muv-vur*
4. *na:l-vur*
5. *yey-vur*
6. *a:r-vur*
7. *e:ḍ-vur*

7.3.22. Non-Masculine

Except the adjective of 'one' and the numeral 'four', all others are similar to the Telugu numerals.

1. *okaṭi* (adj. *oro*)
2. *roṇḍu*
3. *mu:ḍu/mu:ṇḍu*
4. *na:lu*
5. *aydu*
6. *a:ru*
7. *e:ḍu*
8. *enimidi*
9. *tommidi*
10. *padi*

etc., etc.

IV. VERBS

7.4.1. Position Classes

	1	2	3
S	Tr. (7.4.2.)	**Tense/Mood**	**Pronominal Suffixes**
		Past (7.4.3)	1. Sg. (7.4.10.)
		Fut. (7.4.4.)	1. Pl. (7.4.11.)
		Past Hab. Irr. (7.4.5.)	1. Pl. (Incl.) (7.4 12)
T		Neg. (7.4.7.)	2. Sg. (7.4.13.)
		Imp. (7.4.8.)	2. Pl. (7.4.14.)
		Pot. (7.4 9.)	3. M. Sg. (7.4.15.)
E		Past. Adv. (7.4.19.)	3. M. Pl. (7.4.16.)
		Pres. Adv. (7.4 21.)	Non-M. Sg. (7.4.17.)
		Neg. Adv. (7.4.23.)	Non-M. Pl. (7.4.18.)
		Inf. (7.4.28)	
M			Adj. (7.4.20., 22., 24.)
			Conditional (7.4.25.)
			Concessive (7.4.26.)
			Neg. concessive (7.4.27.)

7.4.2. Transitive (-causative)

The derived transitive verb bases in Koya are formed by adding a transitive marker to either an intransitive or an inherent transitive verb base. The several allomorphs of the transitive marker are as follows.

St.-
{Tr.}

∞ *-p-* ∞ *-pis-* ∞ *-k-* ∞ *-c-* ∞ *-ϕ-* ∞ *-is-*

7.4.2.1. ∞ *-p-* occurs after the following four verbs.

kali-p- → *kal-p-* (7.2.21) to mix (*tr.*)

a:ṅ-p- → *a:-p-* to stop (*tr.*)

ka:ṅ-p- → *ka:-p-* to boil

ḍigg-p- → *ḍi-pp-* to cause to get down

7.4.2.2. ∞ *-pis-* occurs after the following twelve verbs.

aḍ- to weep, cry	*gels-* to win
i:- to give	*tarr-* to climb
unn- to drink	*tinn-* to eat
*kars-*1 to play	*pers-* to grow
*kars-*2 to bite	*viḍs-* to leave
kudd- to sit	*ver-* to be afraid

aḍ-pis- to cause to weep, cry

7.4.2.3. ∞ *-k-* occurs after *i:ṅ-*.

i:ṅ-k- → *i:-k-* to tear (7.2.20.)

7.4.2.4. ∞ *-c-* occurs after the following two verbs.

vaṅṅ-c- → *van-c-* to bend (*tr.*)

ve:ṅ-c- → *ve:n-c-* to sound (bell)

7.4.2.5. ∞ *-ɸ-* occurs after the following eighteen verbs.

ar- to fall	*pir-* to be fried
uḍḍ- to turn round (*tr.*)	*pu:nd-* to bathe
u:ṅ- to swing	*poy-* to be spilt
kus- to be removed	*muṇṅ-* to be immersed
tegg- to be broken, cut	*me:y-* to graze
te:d- to get up	*mi:ṇḍ-* to be felled

na:nd- to be soaked *pay-* to be broken

niṇḍ- to be filled *le:ṅ-* to become loose

nill- to stand *virg-* to be broken

uḍḍ-ϕ- → *u-ϕ-* (7.2.20.) to turn round (*tr.*), churn

7.4.2.6. ∞ *-is-* occurs after all the remaining verbs. (It is more productive than the other variants.)

uḍ-is- → *uḍd-is* (7.2.24.) to cause to plough

avk-is- to cause to kill, etc.

INFLECTED FORMS

7.4.3. **Past Tense**

St.-(Tr.)-{*-t'-*}

∞ *-t'-* ∞ *-t't'-* ∞ *-tt-*

7.4.3.1. ∞ *-tt-* occurs after verbs ending in *nn* and also after the following nine irregular verbs.

tarr- to bring *kell-* to tell

varr- to come *oy-* to take away

a:- to become *ann-* to go

i:- to give *mand-* to be

ve:- to be cooked

tinn-tt-a:na → *ti-tt-a:na* (7.2 31.) I ate.

kell-tt-o:ṇḍu → *ke-tt-o:ṇḍu* (7.2.34.) He told.

7.4.3.2. ∞ *-t't'-* occurs after verbs of the type (C) V (:).

mu-t't'-e She immersed.

to-t't'-o:ṇḍu He tied.

ka:-t't'-a:na I dug.

7.4.3.3. ∞ *-t'-* occurs elsewhere.

uḍ-t'-a:na I ploughed.

u:ḍ-t'-a:na I saw.

talp-t'-a:na I asked.

mirr-t'-a:na → *mir-t'-a:na* (7.2.37.) I ran.

7.4.4. Future Tense

The future tense also denotes habituality.

St. – (Tr.) – $\left\{\text{-}it\text{-}\right\}$

∞ *-it-* ~ *-i:d-* ∞ *-t-*

7.4.4.1. ∞ *-t-* occurs after verbs ending in *nn* and after the irregular verbs (7.4.3.1.) which (excepting *mand-*) have stems or stem alternants ending in *y* or *i:*.

tinn-t-a:na → *tin-t-a:na* I eat/will eat.

unn-t-a:na → *uṉ-ṭ-a:na* (7.2.31.) I drink/will drink.

varr-t-a:na → $\left\{\begin{matrix} vay\text{-}t\text{-}a:na \\ vey\text{-}t\text{-}a:na \end{matrix}\right.$ I come/will come.

kell-t-a:na → *key-t-a:na* I tell/will tell.

7.4.4.2. ∞ *-it-* occurs after all other verbs than those mentioned in 7.4.4.1. and before all personal suffixes other than the 3rd *non-masc. sg.*

u:ḍ-it-a:na I see/will see.

nord-it-a:na (7.2.24.) I wash/will wash.

ka:t-it-a:na (7.2.25.) I dig/will dig.

nill-it-a:na → *nitt-it-a:na*(7.2.34.) I stand/will stand.

7.4.4.3. *~-i:d-* occurs after all other verbs than those mentioned in 7.4.4.1. and before the 3rd *non-masc. sg.* suffix (7.4.17.).

u:ḍ-i:d-e She/it sees/will see.

nord-i:d-e She/it washes/will wash.

ka:t-i:d-e She/it digs/will dig.

nill-i:d-e → *nitt-i:d-e* (7.2.34.)
She/it stands/will stand.

7.4.5. **Irrealis Tense**

St. - (Tr.) - $\{$*-k'o:-*$\}$

~-k'o:- *~-k'-*

7.4.5.1. *~-k'-* occurs before the personal suffixes that begin with *i:*.

u:ḍ-k'-i:ni You (*sg.*) would have seen.

u:ḍ-k'-i:ri You (*pl.*) would have seen.

nord-k'-i:ni You (*sg.*) would have washed.

nord-k'-i:ri You (*pl.*) would have washed.

7 4.5.2. *~-k'o:-* occurs before other personal suffixes.

u:ḍ-k'o:-nu I would have seen.

nord-k'o:-nu I would have washed.

The second personal forms (both sg. and pl.) of this tense are used: (i) in the sense "you may do so-and-so" with a non-abruptly falling pitch /./.

da-k'k'-i:ni. You (*sg.*) may go.

kars-k'-i:ni. You (*sg.*) may play.

(ii) in the prohibitive sense with an abruptly falling pitch /!/.

da–k'k'–i:ni! Do (*sg.*) not go!

kars–k'–i:ni ! Do (*sg.*) not play!

7.4.6 **Hortative**

St. – (Tr.) – Irrealis – *a*(:)*ḍa* (7.4.12)

uḍd–k'–a(:)*ḍa* Let us plough!

tar–k'–a(:)*ḍa* Let us climb!

tat–k'–a(:)*ḍa* Let us bring!

da–k'k'–a(:)*ḍa* Let us go!

tuñ–k'–a(:)*ḍa* Let us do!

ro:t–k'–a(:)*ḍa* Let us send!

7.4.7. **Negative**

St. – (Tr.) –

$$\left\{\text{-}o\text{:-}\right\}$$

∞ *-o:-* ∞ *-ϕ-* $\sim$*vo:-* $\sim$*-v-* ∞ *-u:-* $\sim$*vu:-*

7.4.7.1. $\sim$ *-vo:-* occurs after stems of the types (C)VC and CV(:) and before the personal sufflxes that do not begin with a vowel.

nor–vo:–nu I will not wash.

nor–vo:–ṇḍu He will not wash.

ka:–vo:–nu I will not dig.

ka:–vo:–ṇḍu He will not dig.

pa–vvo:–nu I will not break.

pa–vvo:–ṇḍu He will not break.

7.4.7.2. ~ *-v-* occurs after stems mentioned in 7.4.7.1 and before the personal suffixes that begin with a vowel.

nor-v-i:ni You (*sg.*) will not wash.

ka:-v-i:ni You (*sg.*) will not dig.

pa-vv-i:ni You (*sg.*) will not break.

7 4.7.3. ∞ *-o:-* occurs after stems other than those mentioned in 7.4.7.1. and before personal suffixes that do not begin with a vowel.

u:ḍ-o:-nu I will not see.

tarr-o:-nu I will not climb/bring.

7.4.7.4. ∞ *-ϕ-* occurs after stems other than those mentioned in 7.4.7 1. and before personal suffixes that begin with a vowel.

u:ḍ-ϕ-i:ni You (*sg.*) will not see.

tarr-ϕ-i:ni You (*sg.*) will not climb/bring.

7.4.7.5. ~ *-vu:* (in some idiolects *-vu-*) occur after stems mentioned in 7.4.7.1. and before the conditional marker (7.4.27.)

7.4.7.6. ∞ *-u:-* (in some idiolects *-u-*) occurs after stems other than those mentioned in 7.4 7.1. and before the conditional marker (7.4.27.).

7.4.8. **Imperative**

St. – (Tr.) – Imp. – $\left\{\begin{matrix}2\text{ sg.}\\2\text{ pl.}\end{matrix}\right\}$

{Imp.}

∞ *-a* ∞ *-a:-* ~ *-u* ~ *-u:-* ~ *-mu* ~ *-mu:-*

7.4.8.1. ~ *-mu* occurs after stems of the types (C)VC and (C)V(:) and before the 2 sg. suffix (*-ϕ*).

nor-mu-ϕ Wash (*sg.*)!

uḍ-mu-ϕ Plough (*sg.*)!

koy-mu-ϕ Cut (*sg.*)!

to-mmu-ϕ (7.2.36.) Tie (*sg.*)!

ka:-mu-ϕ Dig (*sg.*)!

7.4.8.2. ~ *-mu:-* occurs after the stems of the types mentioned in 7.4.8.1. and before the 2 pl. suffix (*-ṭu*).

nor-mu:-ṭu Wash (*pl.*)!

uḍ-mu:-ṭu Plough (*pl.*)!

koy-mu:-ṭu Cut (*pl.*)!

to-mmu:-ṭu Tie (*pl.*)!

ka:-mu:-ṭu Dig (*pl.*)!

7.4.8.3. ~ *-u* occurs after stems ending in *nn* and before the 2 sg. suffix (*-ϕ-*).

tinn-u-ϕ Eat (*sg.*)

unn-u-ϕ Drink (*sg.*)

7.4.8.4. ~ *-u:-* occurs after verbs ending *nn* and before the 2 pl. suffix (*-ṭu*)

tinn-u:-ṭu Eat (*pl.*)

unn-u:-ṭu Drink (*pl.*)

7.4.8.5. ∞ *-a* occurs after all other stems and before the 2 sg· suffix (*-ϕ-*).

kars-a Play (*sg.*)!

kell-a Tell (*sg.*)!

varr-a Come (*sg*)!

7.4.8.6. ∞ *-a:-* occurs after stems mentioned in 7.4.8.5. and before the 2 pl. suffix (*-ṭi*).

kars-a:-ṭi Play (*pl.*)

kell-a:-ṭi Tell (*pl.*)

varr-a:-ṭi Come (*pl.*)

7.4.9. **Potential**

$$\text{St} - (\text{Tr.}) - \text{Pot.} - \begin{Bmatrix} 3\ \text{M. sg.} \\ 3\ \text{M. pl.} \\ 3\ \text{Non-M. sg.} \\ 3\ \text{Non-M. pl.} \end{Bmatrix}$$

{*-i:*}

∞ *-i:-* ~ *-vi:-*

7.4.9.1. ~ *-vi:-* occurs after stems of the types (C)VC and (C)V(:).

nor-vi:-ṇḍu He will (i.e., has to) wash.
nor-vi:-ri They (*m.*) will (i.e., have to) wash.
nor-vi:-ϕ She/it will (i.e., has to) wash.
nor-vi:-(ku) They (*non-m.*) will (i.e., have to) wash.

7.4.9.2. ∞ *-i:-* occurs elsewhere.

ann-i:-ṇḍu He will (i.e., has to) go.
aun-i:ri They (*m.*) will (i.e., have to) go.
ann-i:-ϕ She/it will (i.e., has to) go.
ann-i:-(ku) They (*non-m.*) will (i.e., have to) go.

PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

St. -(Tr.)- Tense/Mood-

7.4.10. **Ist Person Singular**

{*-a:na*}

~ *-a:na* ~ *-nu*

7.4.10.1. ~ *-a:na* occurs after a consonant.

u:ḍ-t'-a:na I saw.

uḍ:-it-a:na I see/will see.

7.4.10.2. ~ *-nu* occurs after a vowel.

u:ḍ-k'o:-nu I would have seen.

u:ḍ-o:-nu I will not see.

7.4.11. **1st Person Plural**

{*-a:ma*}

~ *-a:ma* ~ *mu*

7.4.11.1. ~ *-a:ma* occurs after a consonant.

u:ḍ-t'-a:ma We saw.

u:ḍ-it-a:ma We see/will see.

7.4.11.2. ~ *-mu* occurs after a vowel.

u:ḍ-k'o:mu We would have seen.

u:ḍ-o:-mu We will not see.

7.4.12. **1st Penson Plural (Inclusive)**

This occurs only in the *Hortative* (7.4.6.).

{*-a:ḍa*}

~ *-a:ḍa* ~ *-aḍa*

-a:ḍa is in free variation with *-aḍa.*

u:ḍ-k'-a:ḍa
u:ḍ-k'-aḍa } (We (incl.) will see!

7.4.13. **2nd Person Singular**

{*-i:ni*}

~ *-i:ni* ~ *-ϕ*

7.4.13.1. ~ *-ϕ* occurs after vowel (i. e. after the imperative marker, 7.4.8.).

u:ḍ-a-ϕ See (*sg.*)!

7.4.13.2. ~ *-i:ni* occurs elsewhere.

u:ḍ-t'-i:ni You (*sg.*) saw.
u:ḍ-it-i:ni You (*sg.*) see/will see.
u:ḍ-k'-i:ni You (*sg.*) would have seen.
u:ḍ-ϕ-i:ni You (*sg.*) will not see.

7.4.14. **2nd Person Plural**
{*-i:ri*}
~ *-i:ri* ~ *-ṭi* ~ *-ṭu*

7.4.14.1. ~ *-ṭu* occurs after the vowel *u:* (in the imperative).

tinn-u:ṭu Eat (*pl.*)!
nor-mu:-ṭu Wash (*pl.*)!

7.4.14.2. ~ *-ṭi* occurs after *a:* (in the imperative and prohibitive).

u:ḍ-a:-ti See (*pl.*)!
u:ḍ-ama:ṭi Do not see (*pl.*)!

7.4.14.3. ~ *-i:ri* occurs elsewhere.

u:ḍ-t-'i:ri You (*pl.*) saw.
u:ḍ-it-i:ri You (*pl.*) see/will see.
u:ḍ-ϕ-i:ri You (*pl.*) will not see.

7.4.15. **3rd Person Masculine Singular**
{*-o:ṇḍu*}
~ *-o:ṇḍu* ~ *-ṇḍu*

The *ṇḍu* of this morpheme is often omitted before pause.

7.4.15.1. ~ *-oṇḍu* occurs after a consonant.
u:ḍ-t'-o:(ṇḍu) He saw.
u:ḍ-it-o:(ṇḍu) He sees/will see.

7.4.15.2. ~ *-ṇḍu* occurs after a vowel.
u:ḍ-o:-(ṇḍu) He will not see.
u:ḍ-k'-o:ṇḍu He would have seen.

7.4.16. **3rd Person Masculine Plural**
{*-o:ru*}
~ *-o:ru* ~ *-ru* ~ *-ri*

7.4.16.1. ~ *-ru* occurs after the vowel *o:*
u:ḍ-o:-ru They (*m.*) will not see.

7.4.16 2. ~ *-ri* occurs after the vowel *i:* (7.4.9.)
ann-i:-ri They (*m.*) will go.
uḍ-vi:-ri They (*m.*) will plough.

7.4.16.3. ~ *-o:ru* occurs after a consonant.
u:ḍ-t'-o:ru They (*m.*) saw.
u:ḍ-it-o:ru They (*m.*) see/will see.

7.4.17. **3rd Person Non-masculine Singular**
{*-e*}
~ *-e* ∞ *-ru* ∞ *-ϕ*

7.4.17.1. ~ *-e* occurs after a consonant.
u:ḍ-t'-e She/it saw.
u:ḍ-i:d-e She/it sees/will see.

7.4.17.2. ∞ *-ru* occurs after the irrealis marker (7.4.5.)

u:ḍ-k'o:-ru She/it would have seen.

va:d-k'o:-ru She/it would have come.

7.4.17.3. ~ *-ϕ* occurs after a vowel.

u:ḍ-o:-ϕ She/it will not see.

ann-i:-ϕ She/it will go.

7.4.18. **3rd Non-masculine Plural**

{*-a:ku*}

~ *-a:ku* ~ *-a:* ~ *-ku* ~ *-ϕ*

7.4.18.1. ~ *-a:ku* (freely alternating with *-a:* before pause) occurs after a consonant.

u:ḍ-t'-a: (*ku*) They (*non-m.*) saw.

u:ḍ-it-a: (*ku*) They (*non-m.*) will see.

7.4.18.2. ~ *-ku* (freely alternating with *-ϕ* before pause) occurs after a vowel.

u:ḍ-o:-ku
u:ḍ-o:-ϕ } They (*non-m.*) will not see.

u:ḍ-k'o:-ku
u:ḍ-k'o:-ϕ } They (*non-m.*) would have seen.

Before the interrogative marker *a:*, only *-a:ku* and *-ku* occur:

u:ḍ-t'-a:k-a: Did they (*non-m.*) see?

u:ḍ-o:-k-a: Won't they (*non-m.*) see?

SAMPLE PARADIGMS

1. *u:ḍ-* to see
2. *tinn-* to eat
3. *nor-* to wash
4. *pa-* to break (*tr.*)

PAST TENSE (7.4.3.)

1.	*u:ḍ-t'-a:na*	*u:ḍ-t'-a:ma*	3.	*nor-t'-a:na*	*nor-t'-ama*
	u:ḍ-t'-i:ni	*u:ḍ-t'-i:ri*		*nor-t'-i:ni*	*nor-t'-i:ri*
	u:ḍ-t'-o:ṇḍu	*u:ḍ-t'-o:ru*		*nor-t'-o:ṇḍu*	*nor-t'-o:ru*
	u:ḍ-t'-e	*u:ḍ-t'-a:(ku)*		*nor-t'-e*	*nor-t'-a:(ku)*
2.	*ti-tt-a:na*	*ti-tt-a:ma*	4.	*pa-t't'-a:na*	*pa-t't'-a:ma*
	ti-tt-i:ni	*ti-tt-i:ri*		*pa-t't'-i:ni*	*pa-t't'-i:ri*
	ti-tt-o:ṇḍu	*ti-tt-o:ru*		*pa-t't'-o:ṇḍu*	*pa-t't'-o:ru*
	ti-tt-e	*ti-tt-a:(ku)*		*pa-t't'-e*	*pa-t't'-a:(ku)*

FUTURE TENSE (7.4.4.)

1.	*u:ḍ-it-a:na*	*u:ḍ-it-a:ma*	3.	*nord-it-a:na*	*nord-it-a:ma*
	u:ḍ-it-i:ni	*u:ḍ-it-i:ri*		*nord-it-i:ni*	*nord-it-i:ri*
	u:ḍ-it-o:ṇḍu	*u:ḍ-it-o:ru*		*nord-it-o:ṇḍu*	*nord-it-o:ru*
	u:ḍ-i:d-e	*u:ḍ-it-a:(ku)*		*nord-i:d-e*	*nord-it-a:(ku)*
2.	*tin-t-a:na*	*tin-t-a:ma*	4.	*patt-it-a:na*	*patt-it-a:ma*
	tin-t-i:ni	*tin-t-i:ri*		*patt-it-i:ni*	*patt-it-i:ri*
	tin-t-o:ṇḍu	*tin-t-o:ru*		*patt-it-o:ṇḍu*	*patt-it-o:ru*
	tin-t-e	*tin-t-a:(ku)*		*patt-i:d-e*	*patt-it-a:(ku)*

IRREALIS TENSE (7.4.5.)

1.	*u:ḍ-k'o:-nu*	*u:ḍ-k'o:-mu*	3.	*nord-k'o:-nu*	*nord-'k'o:-mu*
	u:ḍ-k'-i:ni	*u:ḍ-k'-i:ri*		*nord-k'-i:ni*	*nord-k'-i:ri*
	u:ḍ-k'o:-ṇḍu	*u:ḍ-k'o:-ru*		*nord-k'o:-ṇḍu*	*nord-k'o:-ru*
	u:ḍ-k'o:-ru	*u:ḍ-k'o:-(ku)*		*nord-k'o:-ru*	*nord-k'o:-(ku)*
2.	*tind-k'o:-nu*	*tind-k'o:-mu*	4.	*pat'-k'o:-nu*	*pat'-k'o:-mu*
	tind-k'-i:ni	*tind-k'-i:ri*		*pat'-k'i:-ni*	*pat'-k'-i:ri*
	tind-k'o:-ṇḍu	*tind-k'o:-ru*		*pat'-k'o:-ṇḍu*	*pat'-k'o:-ru*
	tind-k'o:-ru	*tind-k'o:-(ku)*		*pat'-k'o:-ru*	*pat'-k'o:-(ku)*

NEGATIVE TENSE (7.4.7.)

1. *u:ḍ–o:–nu*	*u:ḍ–o:–mu*	3. *nor–vo:–nu*	*nor–vo:–mu*
u:ḍ–ɸ–i.ni	*u:ḍ–ɸ–i:ri*	*nor–v–i:ni*	*nor–v–i:ri*
u:ḍ:–o:–ṇḍu	*u:ḍ–o:–ru*	*nor–vo:–ṇḍu*	*nor–vo:–ru*
u:ḍ–o:–ɸ	*u:ḍ–o:–(ku)*	*nor–vo:–ɸ*	*nor–vo:–(ku)*
2. *tinn–o:–nu*	*tinn–o:–mu*	4. *pa–vvo:–nu*	*pa–vvo:–mu*
tinn–ɸ–i:ni	*tinn–ɸ–i:ri*	*pa–vv–i:ni*	*pa–vv–i:ri*
tinn–o:–ṇḍu	*tinn–o:–ru*	*pa–vvo:–ṇḍu*	*pa–vvo:–ru*
tinn–o:–ɸ	*tinn–o:–(ku)*	*pa–vvo:–ɸ*	*pa–vvo:–(ku)*

IMPERATIVE (7.4.8.)

1. *u:ḍ–a–ɸ*	*u:ḍ–a:–ṭi*	3. *nor–mu–ɸ*	*nor–mu:–ṭu*
2. *tinn–u–ɸ*	*tinn–u:–ṭu*	4. *pa–mmu–ɸ*	*pa–mmu:–ṭu*

UNINFLECTED FORMS

7.4.19. **Past Adverbial Participle**

St. –(Tr.)–

{*–i*}

∞ *–i* ∞ *–si* ∞ *–ci* ~ *–ji*

7.4.19.1. ~ *–ji* occurs after stems ending in *nn*.

an–ji having gone

uṉ–ji (7.2.29.) having drunk

man–ji having stayed

7.4.19.2. ∞ *–ci* occurs after monosyllabic stems or stem allomorphs that end in a vowel and after *e:n–* (to receive).

to-cci (7.2.36.) having tied
ta-cci having brought
ke-cci he told
ka:-cci having dug
me:-cci having caused to graze
e:n-ci having received

7.4.19.3. ∞ *-si* occurs after stems of the (C) VC type and after the irregular verbs *varr-* to come, *a:-* to become, *i:-* to give, *ve:-* to be cooked, and *oy-* to carry away.

uḍ-si having ploughed
pay-si having broken (*intr.*)
ker-si having worn
kav-si having laughed
va:-si (7.2.32.) having come
a:-si having become
i:-si having given
ve:-si having been cooked
o:-si having carried away

7.4.19.4. ∞ *-i* occurs after the remaining stems.

u:ḍ-i having seen
mirr-i having run
talp-i having asked
tiriy-i having talked
me:y-i having grazed

A past adverbial participle is oftea followed by *man-ji* (sometimes contracted into *ma-*; past adv. past of *man-* to be) for emphasis.

7.4.20. **Past Adjectival Participle**

St. -(Tr.)-Past-

$\{-a\}$

$-a$

For the past tense morpheme, see 7.4.3.

uḍ-t'-a that ploughed

u:ḍ-t'-a that seen/saw

ka:-t't'-a that dug

pu:n-t'-a that bathed

va-tt-a that came

7.4.21. **Present Adverbial Participle**

St. -(Tr.)-

$\{-o:r\}$

$\infty -o:r \quad \infty -so:r \quad \infty -co:r \quad \sim -jo:r$

7.4.21.1. $\sim -jo:r$ occurs after stems ending in *nn*.

an-jo:r going

uṇ-jo:r drinking

man-jo:r being

7.4.21.2. $\infty -co:r$ occurs after stems or stem allomorphs that end in a vowel and after *e:n-* 'to receive'.

to-cco:r tying

ta-cco:r bringing

ke-cco:r telling
ka:-cco:r digging
me:-cco:r causing to graze
e:n-co:r receiving

7.4.21.3. ∞ *-so:r* occurs after stems mentioned in 7.4.19.3.

uḍ-so:r ploughing
pay-so:r breaking
ker-so:r wearing
kav-so:r laughing
va:-so:r coming
a:-so:r becoming
i:-so:r giving
ve:-so:r being cooked
o:-so:r carrying away

7.4.21.4. ∞ *-o:r* occurs after the remaining stems.

u:ḍ-o:r seeing
mirr-o:r running
talp-o:r asking
tiriy-o:r talking
me:y-o:r grazing

7.4.22. **Present Adjectival Participle**

St. - (Tr.) - Pres. - Adj. (*-a*)

The present marker in this is

$\{-a:n-\}$

-a:n-

u:ḍ-a:n-a that see(s)/is seen

uḍḍ-a:n:a that plough(s)/is ploughed

kett-a:n-a that tell(s)/is told

va:d-a:n-a that come(s)/is coming

This participle is followed by the demonstrative pronouns (7.3.18.) in forming the appellative nouns. The word *aski* 'then, at the time of' also can follow it. Before these, the final *a* is dropped (7.2.2.); in some idiolects, the first vowel of the suffix is shortened.

da:y-a(:)n-o:ṇḍu the man that is going

da:y-a(:)n-aski at the time of going, etc.

7.4.23. **Negative Adverbial Participle**

St. – (Tr.) –

{*-akuṇṭa*}

-akuṇṭa

uḍḍ akuṇṭa without ploughing

u:ḍ-akuṇṭa without seeing

tind-akuṇṭa without eating

kett-akuṇṭa without telling

7.4.24. **Negative Adjectival Participle**

St. – (Tr.) – Neg. – Adj. (-ϕ-)

The negative suffix in this is

{*-o:-*}

~ *-o:-* ~ *-vo:-*

7.4.24.1. ~ *-vo:-* occurs after stems of the types (C)VC and (C)V(:).

uḍ-vo:-ϕ	that did/do(es)/will not plough
pa-vvo:-ϕ	thrt did/do(es)/will not break
ka:-vo:-ϕ	that did/do(es)/will not dig
nor-vo:-ϕ	that did/do(es)/will not wash

7.4.24.2. ~ *-o:-* occurs after the remaining stems.

u:ḍ-o:-ϕ	that did/do(es)/will not see
tinn-o:-ϕ	that did/do(es)/will not eat
mirr-o:-ϕ	that did/do(es)/will not run

The same meaning may be expressed also by adding to the infinitive of a verb *il(l)-o:*, the negative adjectival participle of the defective negative verb *ill-* 'to be not'. Thus,

u:ḍ(-a) + *il(l)-o:*,
tind(-a) + *il(l)-o:*, etc.

are semantically equal to *u:ḍ-o:*, *tinn-o:*, etc. respectively.

7.4.25. **Conditional**

St. - (Tr.) - Past -
{*-k'u*}
-k'u

a-t'-k'u	if (one) goes
u:ḍ-t'-k'u	if (one) sees
talp-t'-k'u *talp-k'u* (7.2.10.)	if (one) asks

It has a variant *-k-* after the negative marker (7.4.27.).

7.4.26. **Concessive**

St. – (Tr.) – Past – Condi. – $\{-a{:}na\}$

-a:na

a-t'-k'-a:na even though (one) goes

u:ḍ-t'-a'-a:na even though (one) sees

talp-t'-k'-a:na, *talp-k'-a:na* } even though (one) asks

7.4.27. **Negative Concessive**

St. – (Tr.) – Neg. – Condi. – Concessive.

For the allomorphs of the negative, see 7.4.7.

varr-u:-k-a:na, *varr-u-k-a:na* } even though (one) does not come

aḍ-vu:-k-a:na, *aḍ-vu-k-a:na* } even though (one) does not weep

7.4.28. **Infinitive**

St. – (Tr.) – $\{-a\}$

-a

uṇḍ-a to drink

u:ḍ-a to see

ka:t-a to dig

kerd-a to wear

patt-a to break

PERIPHRASTIC CONSTRUCTIONS

7.4.29. Present Tense

St. – (Tr.) – Pres. Adv. Part. (7.4.21.) + *minn-* 'to be' – P.S.

The forms of this construction are often shortened by dropping the sequence *-rmi-* in the case of the 3 non-m. sg. form and *-rmin-* in the remaining forms. These shortened forms actually look like morphological constructions with a present tense suffix *-o:n-*.

u:ḍ-o:(r min)n-a:na	*u:ḍ-o:(r min)n-a:ma*
I am seeing.	We are seeing.
u:ḍ-o:(r min)n-i:ni	*u:ḍ-o:(r min)n-i:ri*
You (*sg.*) are seeing.	You (*pl.*) are seeing.
u:ḍ-o:(r min)-o:ṇḍu	*u:ḍ-o:(r min)n-o:ru*
He is seeing.	They (*m.*) *are* seeing.
u:ḍ-o:(r mi)n-de	*u:ḍ-o:(r min)n-a:(ku)*
She/it is seeing.	They (*non-m.*) are seeing.

7.4.30. Past Negative

St. – (Tr.) – Inf. + *ill-* 'to be not' – P.S.

u:ḍ-(a) ill-a:na	*u:ḍ-(a) ill-a:ma*
I did not see.	We did not see.
u:ḍ-(a) ill-i:ni	*u:ḍ-(a) ill-i:ri*
You (*sg.*) did not see.	You (*pl.*) did not see.
u:ḍ-(a) *ill-o:ṇḍu*	*u:ḍ-(a) ill-o:ru*
He did not see.	They (*m.*) did not see.
u:ḍ-(a) ill-e	*u:ḍ-(a) ill-*a:(*ku*)
She/it did not see.	They (*non-m.*) did not see.

7.4.31. Potential

St. – (Tr.) – Inf. + *a:l-* 'to be able' – Fut. – P.S.

u:ḍ-(a) a:l-it-a:na	*u:ḍ-(a) a:l-it-a:ma*
I can see.	We can see.
u:ḍ-(a) a:l-it-i:ni	*u:ḍ-(a) a:l-it-i:ri*
You (*sg.*) can see.	You (*pl.*) can see.
u:ḍ-(a) a:l-it-o:ṇḍu	*u:ḍ-(a) a:l-it-o:ru*
He can see.	They (*m.*) can see.
u:ḍ-(a) a:l-i:d-e	*u:ḍ-(a) a:l-it-a:(ku)*
She/it can see.	They (*non-m.*) can see.

7.4.32. Negative Potential

St. - (Tr.) - Inf. + *a:l-* 'to be able' – Neg. – P.S.

u:ḍ-(a) a:l-a:-na	*u:ḍ-(a) a:l-a:-ma*
I cannot see.	We cannot see.
u:ḍ-(a) a:l-ϕ-i:ri	*u:ḍ-(a) a:l-ϕ-i:ri*
You (*sg.*) cannot see.	You (*pl.*) cannot see.
u:ḍ-(a) a:l-o:-ṇḍu	*u:ḍ-(a) a:l-o:-ru*
He cannot see.	They (*m.*) cannot see.
u:ḍ-(a) a:l-o:-ϕ	*u:d-(a) a:l-o:-(ku)*
She/it cannot see.	They (*non-m.*) cannot see.

7.4.33. Past Negative Potential

Stem -(Tr.)- Inf.+*a:* 'to be' - Inf.+*ill-* 'to be not' – Neg. – P.S.

va:d-(a) a:d-(a)-ill-a:na	*va:d-(a) a:d-(a)-ill-a:ma*
I could not come.	We could not come.
va:d-(a) a:d-(a)-ill-i:ni	*va:d-(a) a:d-(a)-ill-i:ri*
You (*sg.*) could not come.	You (*pl.*) could not come.

va:d-(a) a:d-a-ill-o:ɳḍu	*va:d-(a) a:d-(a)-ill-o:ru*
He could not come.	They (*m.*) could not come.
va:d-(a) a:d-(a)-ill-o:	*va:d-(a) a:d-(a)-ill-o:(ku)*
She/it could not come.	They (*non-m.*) could not come.

7.4.34. **Present Negative**

St. (Tr.)- Nominalizer *(-aṭa:m)+ille*
This form is the same for all persons.
unḍ-aṭa:m ille. (Subj.) is not drinking.
pa:raṭa:m ille. (Subj.) is not singing.

7.4.35. **Past Habitual**

St. -(Tr.)- Pres. Adj. Part. (7.4.22.)+Special Allomorphs of Pronouns

uḍd-an-o:ni	*uḍd-an-o:r-a:m*
I was ploughing	We were ploughing
uḍd-an-i:ni	*uḍd-an-i:ri*
You (*sg.*) were ploughing	You (*pl.*) were ploughing
uḍd-an-u:ɳdu	*uḍd-an-u:r*
He was ploughing	They (*m.*) were ploughing
uḍd-an-u:r	*uḍd-an-u:(ku)*
She/it was ploughing	They (*non-m.*) were ploughing

7.4.36. **Prohibitive**

St. -(Tr.)- Inf. +*ma:-* {2 sg. / 2 pl.}

Sg.	Pl.	
ke:nj-a ma:-ϕ	*ke:nj-a ma:-ṭi*	Do not listen!
va:d-a ma:-ϕ	*va:d-a ma:-ṭi*	Do not come!
kett-a ma:-ϕ	*kett-a ma:-ṭi*	Do not tell!

V. VOCABULARY

(The number within parentheses refers to the *DED* entry (or to that in its supplement, when preceded by S) to which the word in question is related.)

1. *akka* *n.* (*pl. akka:*) 1. elder sister; 2. spouses's elder sister; 3. mother-in-law (24.)
2. *akki* *n.* (*pl. akki:*) mortar (1976)
3. *agge* *adv.* there (1)
4. *aṅkili* *n.* danger, harm (cf. Te. *ankili* obstruction)
5. *aṅṅaḍam* *adv.* unnecessarily
6. *accu* *adi.* that much (1)
7. *acco:ṭi* *adj.* that much (1)
8. *anje* *adv.* then (1)
9. *aṭṭ-* *v.t.* to cook (66)
10. *aḍ-* *v.i.* to cry (240)
11. *aḍpis-* *v.t.* to cause to cry (240)
12. *aṇa(k)k-* *v.i.* to hide (56)
13. *aḍ* *pron.* she, it (1)
14. *ann-* *v.i.* to go (2286)
15. *anna:l* *n.* (*pl. annalo:r*) elder brother (112)
16. *amma* *n.* father's mother (154)
17. *ammu:l* *n.* poison
18. *aydu* *num.* five (2318)
19. *ar-* *v.i.* to fall (197)
20. *ardis-* *v.t.* to cause to fall (197)
21. *arri* *n.* path (1953)
22. *all-*[1] *v.i* to weave (221)
23. *all-*[2] *v.t.* to sprinkle (water) (1969)
24. *alla* *n.* buttermilk (1992)
25. *alli pette* *n.* red ant
26. *allis-*[1] *v.t.* to cause to weave (221)
27. *allis-*[2] *v.t.* to cause to sprinkle water (1969)
28. *alle* Reportative clitic
29. *av* *pron.* they (*non-m.*) (1)
30. *av-* *v.i.* (food) to become rotten, spoiled (193)3
31. *avi* *n.* meat (Go. *savvi:ṉi* id.)
32. *avin kusi:r* *n.* curry prepared with meat

33. *avk–* *v.t.* to kill (226; Go. *javk–* id. probably [*c–.)
34. *avva* *n.* mother (232)
35. *a:–* *v.i.* 1. to become; 2. to be sufficient (282)
36. *a:ṅ–* *v.i.* to stop (286)
37. *a:ṇe* *n.* (pl. *aṇe:r*) 1. son-in-law; 2. sister's son (of a male) (1977; 256)
38. *a:d–* *v.i.* (tree) to bear fruit (Go. *sa:d–* id.)
39. *a:du:r* *n.* (pl. *a:du:rk*) hailstone (348)
40. *a:nalo:r* *n.* ancestors
41. *a:p–* *v.t.* to stop (286)
42. *a:r–* *v.i.* 1. to become dry; 2. (thirst) to decrease (346)
43. *a:l–* *v.i.* to be able (used as auxiliary) (2037)
44. *a:mo* *n.* a variety of grain (Te. *sa:ma*)
45. *a:ru* *num.* six (2051)
46. *a:rvir* *num.* six (males) (2051)
47. *ikku* *n.* mahua flowers (410)
48. *igge* *adv.* here (351)
49. *iccu* *adj.* this much (351)
50. *icco:ṭi* *adj.* this much (351)
51. *iṇje* *adv.* now (351)
52. *iḍpo* *adv.* down (426)
53. *itta* *n.* Tamarind tree (2086)
54. *inn–* *v.t.* to say (737)
55. *ippis–* *v.t.* to cause to give (2138)
56. *irpa* *n.* mahua tree (410)
57. *irvir* *n.* two (males) (401)
58. *ilk–* *v.i.* to sprain
59. *ill–* *v.i* to be not (2106)
60. *i:–* *v t* to give (2138)
61. *i:k–* *v t.* to tear (2056)
62. *i:ṅ–* *v.i.* to be torn (2056)
63. *i:ta* *n.* date palm (456)
64. *i:nd–* *v.i.* to swim (3054)
65. *i:rs–* *v.t.* to comb out nits (2158)
66. *i:so:ḍ* *n.* comb
67. *u–* *v.t.* 1. to churn; 2. to turn round; 3. to wear (a sari) (887)
68. *ukk–* *v.t.* to wash clothes (2196)
69. *ukka* *n.* (pl. *ukka:*) star (2175)
70. *ukkis–* *v.t.* to cause to wash clothes (2196)

71. *ukku:ḍ* *n.* (pl. *ukkuḍi:*) wooden ladle (Go. *sukku:r* id.)
72. *ucc-* *v i.* to spit (495)
73. *uccu* *n.* saliva (495)
74. *uccuṭu* *adj.* a little
75. *unj-* *v.i.* to sleep (2693)
76. *unjis-* *v.t.* to make to sleep (2693)
77. *unjkaḍa* *n.* sleep (2693)
78. *uḍ-* *v.i.* to plough (592)
79. *uḍk-* *v i.* to pass urine (553)
80. *uḍke:ru* *n.* hot water (504)
81. *uḍḍ-* *v.i.* 1. to turn round; 2. wander (2223)
82. *uḍdis-* *v.t.* to cause to plough (592)
83. *uttis-* *v.t.* to cause (somebody) to turn (something) (2223)
84. *unn-* *v.t.* 1. to drink; 2. to smoke (516)
85. *uppis-* *v.t.* to cause to drink (516)
86. *uma:r* *n.* (*pl.*) *umari:*(*k*)) n. head pad (2204)
87. *umm-* *v.t.* to wipe (493)
88. *ur-* *v.t.* to wash face (S82)
89. *urpa:l* *n.* (*pl. urḍali:*) iguana (509)
90. *urbu* *n.* sweat
91. *urve* *n* honeycomb inside the hole of a tree (Go. *suru:nd* id.)
92. *us-* *v t.* to pound (498)
93. *uspa:l* *n.* (*pl. uspali:*) pestle (498)
94. *u:-* *v.t.* to swing (a cradle) (629)
95. *u:ṅ-* *v.i* to swing (629)
96. *u:ḍ-* *v.t.* to see (2257)
97 *u:ḍis-* *v.t.* to cause to see, show (2257)
98 *u:s-* *v.t* to smear with cowdung solution
99. *u:sis-* *v.t* to cause to smear with cowdung solution
100. *e-* *v.t.* to boil porridge
101. *ekku* *n.* belch (659)
102. *eṭṭu* *n.* (pl. *eṭku*) plant (<Te. *ceṭṭu* id. 1613)
103. *eḍ-* *v.i.* to be spoiled (<Te. *ceḍu* id. 1614)
104. *eḍki* *n* fever (? 694)
105. *eḍju* *n.* (pl. *eḍsku*) bear (729)
106. *eḍdis-* *v.t.* to spoil (See s. v. *eḍ-*.)
107. *eṭṭ-* *v.t.* to carry (child) (681)

108. *eddi* — *n.* sunshine (738)
109. *ey-* — *v.t.* to sweep (2139)
110. *eydis-* — *v.t.* to cause to sweep (2139)
111. *eyvir* — *num.* five (males) (2318)
112. *erpu:m* — *n.* (*pl. erpu:(ku)*) shoe (1632)
113. *ervu* — *n.* (*pl. erku*) tank (< Te. *ceruvu* **id. 1648**)
114. *ellu* — *n.* (*pl. elku*) rat (710)
115. *es-* — *v.t.* 1. to throw away; 2. to fire **(gun)(691)**
116. *e:cc-* — *v.t.* to winnow (775)
117. *e:ṭe* — *n.* (*pl. e:ṭe:(ku)*) crab (2362)
118. *e:ḍu* — *num.* seven (772)
119. *e:ṇḍ* — *n.* year (4230)
120. *e:ṇḍa:ḍ* — *n.* (*pl. e:ṇḍa:sk*) wife's younger sister (Go. *se:rnḍa:ṛ* id.) **(S 444)**
121. *e:ti* — *n.* (*pl. e:ti:*) winnowing basket (1679)
122. *e:n-* — *v.t.* to receive, to hold both the palms together in the shape of a receptacle (766)
123. *e:pu:r* — *n.* (*pl. e:pu:*) broom (2139)
124. *e:ya:l* — *n.* (*pl. e:yalo:r*) father (163)
125. *e:ru* — *n.* water (4233)
126. *e:rg-* — *v.i.* 1. to defecate; 2. to lay eggs (696)
127. *e:la:ḍ* — *n* (*pl. e:la:sk*) younger sister (2288)
128. *o-* — *v.t.* to peel (841)
129. *ogg-* — *v.t.* to crush
130. *oggis-* — *v.t.* to cause to crush
131. *ojje:l* — *n.* (*pl. ojjeli:*) oven (2337)
132. *oḍḍu* — *n.* (*pl. oḍku*) bank (of river)
133. *onne* — *n.* day-before-yesterday (4119(b))
134. *oy* — *n.* (*pl. oyku*) porcupine (S 455)
135. *oy-* — *v.t.* to take away (831)
136. *oro* — *adj.* one (834(a))
137. *oro:ṭe* — *adj.* only one (834(a))
138. *orpe* — *n.* one place (834(a))
139. *ovo:r* — *n.* salt (2201(b))
140. *o:k-* — *v.t.* to anoint; 2. to clean with hand **(S459)**
141. *o:ḍ-* — *v.t.* to dry, keep in the sun
142. *o:ḍis-* — *v.t.* to cause to keep in the sun
143. *o:ṇḍu* — *pron.* he (1)
144. *o:r-* — *v.i.* to be broken (as pot) (799)
145. *o:ru* — *pron.* they (*m.*) (1)
146. *kacc-* — *v.t.* to bite (920)

147. *kaṭu:l* *n.* (*pl. kaṭuli:*) cot (960)
148. *kaṭṭa* *n.* (*pl. kaṭṭa:*) bank (of a field)
149. *kaḍi-* *v.i.* to rot
150. *kaḍiyis-* *v.t.* to cause to rot
151. *kaṇḍa* *n.* flesh (< Te. *kaṇḍa* id.)
152. *kaṇḍu* *n.* (*pl. kaṇku*) eye (973 (a))
153. *kaṇḍe:r* *n.* tears (973 (b))
154. *kappe* *n.* (*pl. kappe:*) frog (1027)
155. *kay* *n.* (*pl. kayku*) hand (1683)
156. *karu* *n.* hunger (1081)
157. *karṅ-*[1] *v t.* to call (1085)
158. *karṅ-*[2] *v.i.* to melt (1086)
159. *karpis-* *v.t.* to cause to pay (1172)
160. *kars-* *v.i.* to pay (1172)
161. *kali-* *v t.* to meet, join (1092)
162. *kalp-* *v.t.* to mix (1092)
163. *kallu*[1] *n.* (*pl. kalku*) stone (1091)
164. *kallu*[2] *n.* toddy (1158)
165. *kav-* *v.i.* to laugh (1053)
166. *kavdis-* *v.t* to caugh to laugh (1053)
167. *kase:r* *n.* (*pl. kase:*) knife
168. *ka:-* *v.t.* to dig (S 198)
169. *ka:ka:ḍ* *n.* (*pl. ka:ka;*) crow (1197)
170. *ka:ko* *n.* mother's mother
171. *ka:ṅ-* *v.i.* to be boiled (1219)
172. *ka:ṅis-* *v.t.* to cause to boil (1219)
173. *ka:ṇḍru:m* *n.* (*pl. ka:ṇḍru:*) hornet
174. *ka:tis-* *v.t.* to cause to dig (See s.v. *ka:-*.)
175. *ka:p-* *v.t.* to boil (1219)
176. *ka:r-* *v.t.* (water) to leak (1237)
177. *ka:s-* *v.t.* to boil (1219)
178. *kicc-* *v.t.* to pinch (1271)
179. *kirka:ḍ piṭṭe* *n.* a kind of bird
180. *kirṅ-* *v.i.* to become cool
181. *killa* *n.* frying pan
182. *kis* *n.* fire (1272)
183. *ki:ke* *n.* (*pl. ki:ke*) fish (1050)
184. *ki:l* *n.* (*pl. ki:li:*) joint (< Te. *ki:lu* id).
185. *ki:se* *n.* (*pl. ki:se:*) teeth of a snake, pig, etc.
186. *ku-* *v.t.* 1. to remove; 2. to remove clothes, shoes, etc. (1363)

187. *knkka:l* *n.* (*pl. kukkal:*) leopard
188. *kuṭṭa* *n.* (*pl. kuṭṭa:*) field
189. *kudd-* *v i.* to sit (623; initial *k* due to contamination with Te. *ku:cuṇḍu* id.; not to be connected with 1438.)
190. *kuppis-* *v.t.* to cause to sit (623)
191. *kumpo:ḍ* *n.* smoke (1460)
192. *kurpu* *n.* (*pl. kurpu:*) boil (1482)
193. *kurmi* *n.* a festival at the time of harvest
194. *kurra* *n.* (*pl. kurra:*) male calf (1497)
195. *kus-* *v i.* to be removed (1363)
196. *kusi:r* *n.* (*pl. kusi:*) curry (1467)
197. *ku:ko:ḍ* *n.* cock's comb (Te. *ku:kaṭi* id.)
198. *ku:ṭa:l* *n.* lame person (1408)
199. *ku:ṭo* *n.* lame woman (1408)
200. *ku:rk-* *v.i.* to doze (1582)
201. *ku:rk* *n.* sleep (1582)
202. *ku:sa:m* *n.* (*pl. ku:sa:* (*ku*)) 1. shirt; 2. slough (of snake) (< Te.)
203. *ker-* *v.t.* to wear (1633)
204. *keriya:ḍ* *n.* (*pl. keriya:*(*k*)) parrot
205. *kerdis-, kerpis-* *v.t.* to cause to wear (1633)
206. *kell-* *v.t.* to tell (1677)
207. *kellu* *n.* (*pl. kelku*) hair (1642)
208. *kev* *n* (*pl. kevku*) ear (1645 (a))
209. *ke:nj-* *v.t.* to hear (1677)
210. *ke:ṭ-* *v.t.* to touch (1287; CVGD 1181)
211. *ke:y-* *v.i.* to coo (1658)
212. *ke:yis-* *v.t.* to cause to coo (1658)
213. *koṭṭ-* *v.t.* to gore with horns (1717)
214. *koḍiya:ḍ* *n.* (*pl. koḍiya:sk*) 1. daughter-in-law; 2. sister's daughter (of a male) (1787)
215. *koḍs-* *v.i.* to sprout (1787)
216. *kodama* *n.* female sheep
217. *koy-* *v.t.* to pluck (1763)
218. *koydis-* *v.t.* to cause to pluck (1763)
219. *koyye* *n.* (*pl. koyye:*) 1. thorn; 2. quill of a porcupine (1764)
220. *kor* *n.* (*pl. korku*) fowl (1768)
221. *kori-* *v.t.* to shave (1870)
222. *koriyis-* *v.t.* to cause to shave (1870)

223. *kornju:l* *n.* ear-wax (1540)
224. *kos-* *v.t.* to winnow with side motion (1782)
225. *ko:nda* *n.* (*pl. ko:na:*) bull (1837)
226. *ko:ma:ṭ puḍi* *n.* cocroach
227. *gansk-* *v.s.* to dream (1184)
228. *garbu:m* *n.* (*pl. garbu:*) egg
229. *gitt-* *v.i.* (thorn) to pierce (1271)
230. *ginne* *n.* bowl (1291)
231. *gunj-* *v.t.* to pull (< Te. *gunju* id. 1373)
232. *guḍḍa* *n.* bald head
233. *gubba:l* *n.* (*pl gubbali:*) small hill (1440)
234. *germ-* *v.t.* to chase away
235. *gelpis-* *v.t.* to cause to win (1641)
236. *gels-* *v.t.* to win (1641)
237. *goggo:ḍ* *n* (*pl. goggoḍi:*) cock (1862)
238. *goṭṭu* *n.* ianguage (Go. *gosṭi*: id.)
239. *goḍḍu* *n.* (*pl. goḍku*) cow
240. *goṇige* *n.* Adam's apple (Go. *guṛña*: id.)
241. *go:ti* *n,* (*pl. go:ti:*) pit (1511)
242. *go:pa:l* *n* (*pl. go:pali:*) spider
243. *go:ba* *n.* (*pl. go:ba:*) eye-brow
244. *go:ru* *n.* (*pl. go:kku*) finger-nail (479)
245. *go:ro:ḍ* *n.* (*pl. go:ro:*) myna (1471)
246. *jalli* *n.* mane of horse
247. *jipin* *adv.* quickly
248. *jimma* *n.* (*pl. jimma:*) small fish
249. *jerru* *n. pl. jerku*) centipede (2299)
250. *ṭekka* *n.* (*pl. ṭekka:*) stone of a fruit (Cf. Te. *ṭenka* id.)
251. *ḍappi* *n.* thirst (95)
252. *ḍabbu* *n.* (*pl. ḍabku*) money (2404)
253. *ḍa:ma ḍa:mo:r* *n.* vulture
254. *ḍigg-* *v.i.* to descend (426)
255. *ḍipp-* *v.t.* to cause to get down (426)
256. *ḍuv* *n.* (*pl. du:k*) tiger (596)
257. *ḍe:v-* *v.t.* to dig (well) (S 837)
258. *ḍokka* *n.* stomach (2414)
259. *ḍoll-* *v i.* to die (2421 < 2223(b))
260. *taṇike* *n.* liver (2546)
261. *tannu-* *v.t.* to beat (< Te. *tannu* id. 2481)
262. *tannis-* *v.t.* to cause to beat (2481)

263. *tappe* *n.* (his/her) father (133)
264. *tamma:l* *n.* (*pl. tammalo:r*) 1. younger brother; 2. grand son; 3. wife's brother; 4. husband's younger brother (2513)
265. *tarpis-* *v.t.* to cause to climb (See s. v. tarr-[2])
266. *tarr-*[1] *v.t.* to bring (2526)
267. *tarr-*[2] *v.t.* to climb (Go. *targ-* id.)
268. *talaka:y* *n.* head (2529)
269. *talp-* *v.t.* 1. to ask, 2. to beg (Go. *talk-* to request)
270. *tallu* *n.* flood
271. *ta:ta:l* *n.* (*pl. ta:talo:r*) mother's father (2580)
272. *ta:s-* *v.t.* to hide (56(a))
273. *tinagay* *n.* right hand (2670(b))
274. *tinaga:l* *n.* right leg (2670(b))
275. *tinn-* *v.t.* to eat (2670(a))
276. *tiri-* *v.t.* to speak
277. *ti:pis-* *v.t.* to cause to eat (2670(a)
278. *ti:rp-* *v.t.* to remove insects, stones, etc. from rice (2827)
279. *ti:s-* *v.t.* 1. to take; 2. to buy (2804)
280. *tuṅṅ-* *v.t* to do (Go. *tuṅṅ-* id.)
281. *tuppa* *n.* (*pl. tuppa:*) nest.
282. *tumir ma:ra* *n.* ebony tree (2732)
283. *tumm-* *v.i.* to sneeze (2740)
284. *tumma* *n. Acacia arabica* (< Te. *tumma* id.)
285. *turs-*[1] *v.t.* to dry the body with a cloth after bathing (2703)
286. *turs-*[2] *v.t.* 1. to gather, collect; 2. to prod, poke (fire) (2795; also S 529)
287. *tull-* *v.i.* to jump (2767)
288. *tegg-* *v.i.* to be broken (as rope) (< Te. *tegu* id.; 2829)
289. *teppis-* *v.t.* to cause to bring (< Te. *teppiucu* id.)
290. *ter-* *v.i.* to be fierce (of sun's heat) (2832)
291. *teli-* *v.t.* to be known (2825)
292. *te:-* *v.t.* 1. to wake up; 2. to raise (2840)
293. *te:ka* *n.* teak (2842)
294. *te:d-* *v.i.* to get up. (2840)
295. *to-* *v.t.* 1. to tie; 2. to build. (2914)
296. *toṭṭe* *n.* peel

297. *toy-* *v.i.* to swell
298. *tos-* *v.t.* to pour (Go. *dos-* to keep, place)
299. *to:ḍp-* *v.i.* to gurgle
300. *to:ṇḍu* *n.* butter milk (< Te. *tō:ḍu* id.)
301. *to:ṇḍe:l* *n.* (*pl. to:ṇḍeli:*) wolf (2926)
302. *to:p-* *v.i.* to be seen (2942)
303. *to:pis-* *v.t.* to show (2942)
304. *to:r-* *v.t.* to draw water (< Te. *tō:ḍu* id.)
305. *to:lu* *n.* skin (2937)
306. *dagla* *n.* until
307. *davṭe* in that
308. *da:ṇṭ-* *v.t.* to cross (2578)
309. *da:ṇṭis-* *v.t.* to cause to cross (2578)
310. *da:da:l* *n.* (*pl. da:dalo:r*) father's father
311. *divṭe* in this
312. *di:pe:m* *n.* (*pl. di:pe:*) light (< I ∧)
313. *di:ba* *adj.* many, much
314. *duḍḍi* *n.* stick
315. *dus-* *v.t* to comb hair (593)
316. *du:la* *n.* itch (Te *du:la id.*)
317. *de-* *v.t.* to break (as a rope) (See s.v. *tegg-*.)
318. *dorba* *n.* spleen (2898)
319. *do:ḍa* *u.* food.
320. *naḍ-* *v.i.* to walk (2957)
321. *nanna* *pron.* I (4234)
322. *nay* *n.* (*pl nayku*) dog (3022)
323. *nara:m* *n.* (*pl. nara:*) sinew (2364)
324. *narka* *n. night* (2985)
325. *nalm-* *v.t.* to chew (< Te. *namalu* id.)
326. *na:-* *v.t.* to soak (3006)
327. *na:k-* *v.t.* to lick (2945)
328. *na:ṅe:l/na:yṅe:l* *n.* (*pl. na:ṅeli:/na:yṅeli:*) plough (2368)
329. *na:ṭo:ḍ* *n.* (*pl. na:ṭo:*) woman
330. *na:ḍi* *n.* tomorrow (3625)
331. *na:nd-* *v i.* to be soaked (3006)
332. *na:r* *n.* (*pl. na:k*) village (3012)
333. *na:lu* *num.* four (3024)
334. *na:lvir* *n.* four (males) (3024)
335. *na:va:ku* *n.* mine (*pl.*) (4234)
336. *na:va:di* *n.* mine (*sg.*) (4234)
337. *ni-*[1] *v.t.* to fill (3049)

338. *ṉi-*[2] *v.t.* to cause to stand (3043)
339. *niṇḍ-* *v.i.* to be filled (3049)
340. *ninna* *n.* yesterday (3109)
341. *nimma* *pron.* you (*sg*) (3051)
342. *niṛḍu* *n.* last year (< Te. *niruḍu* id; add to S567)
343. *nill-* *v.i.* to stand (3043)
344. *ni:ṉ-* *v.t.* to enter (Go. *ne:ṉ-* id.)
345. *ni:yu* *n.* oil, ghee (3104)
346. *ni:ru:m* *n.* (*pl. ni:rku*) bead
347. *nulle* *n.* (*pl. nulle:*) mosquito (3077)
348. *nu:ka:* *n.pl.* coarse flour, grits (< Te. *nu:ka* id.;3089)
349. *nu:ṅku* *n.pl.* sesamum seeds (3081)
350. *nu:r-* *v.t.* to grind (3089)
351. *nela* *n.* 1. moon; 2. month (3113)
352. *ne:cc-* *v.t.* to weave (3103)
353. *ne:ṇḍu* *n.* today (2381)
354. *ne:m-* *v.t.* to sift (3123)
355. *ne:ru:m* *n.* (*pl. ne:rku*) necklace of black beads
356. *nor-* *v.t.* to wash, clean (3136)
357. *nordis-* *v.t.* to cause to wash (3136)
358. *noppi* *n.* pain (3143)
359. *no:-* *v.i.* to pain (3143)
360. *pa-* *v.t.* to break (3154)
361. *paṭṭ-* *v.i.* to lie down, sleep (3190)
362. *paṭṭis-* *v.t.* to make to sleep (3190)
363. *paḍiya* *n.* (*pl. paḍiya:*) comb (3607)
364. *paṇu:m* *n.* (*pl. paṇu:*) festival (3221)
365. *paṇḍ-* *v.i.* to become ripe (3296)
366. *paṇḍi* *n.* (*pl. paṇi:*) fruit (3296)
367. *padi* *num.* ten (3236)
368. *paddi* *n.* (*pl. paddi:*) pig (3326)
369. *pani* *n.* work (< Te. *pani* id.) (3209)
370. *pay* after, afterwards (3645)
371. *pay-* *v.i.* to be brown (3154)
372. *payya:l* *n.* afternoon (3151)
373. *palka:r pulla* *n.* tooth-stick
374. *pallu* *n* (*pl. palku*) tooth (3288)
375. *pavu:r* *n* mouth
376. *pa:pa* *n.* (*pl. pa:pa:*) 1. father's sister; 2. maternal uncle's wife
377. *pa:m* *n.* (*pl. pa.mku*) snake (< Te. *pa:mu* id.)(3361)

378. *pa:r-* *v.t.* to sing (3348)
379. *pa:ra vi:-* *v.i.* to dawn (4570)
380. *pa:ris-* *v.t.* to cause to sing (3348)
381. *pa:lu* *n.* milk (3370)
382. *pi-*[1] *v.t.* to extinguish fire (Go. *pih-* id.)
383. *pi-*[2] *v.t.* to fry (3446)
384. *picci-* *v.t.* to extinguish fire (Go. *pih-* id.)
385. *piṉsk-* *v.i.* (hair) to become grey (3549)
386. *pittis-* *v.t.* to cause to extinguish fire (See s.v. *pi-*.)
387. *pinre:ḍiki* *n.* next to day-after-tomorrow (3452)
388. *piyyu* *n.* excrement (3455)
389. *pir-* *v.t.* 1. to be fried; 2. to burst (as a boil) (3446)
390. *pirki* *n.* fried grain (3446)
391. *piske* *n.* (*pl. piske:*) sparrow (Te. *piccuka* id,)
392. *pi:kiḍi* *n.* (*pl. pi:ki:*) girl (3248)
393. *pi:r-* *v.t* to milk (3474)
394. *pi:rs-* *v.t.* to breathe (3466)
395. *puṉṉa:r* *n.* (*pl. puṉṉa:*) flower (3564)
396. *puṯṯ-* *v.i.* to be born (3501)
397. *puḍi* *n.* (*pl. puḍku*) worm (3537)
398. *puṇḍu* *n.* (*pl. puṇḍku*) wound (3506)
399. *putti* *n.* anthill (3556)
400. *punn-* *v.t.* to know (3563(a))
401. *pulla* *n* hay (3538)
402. *pu:-* *v.t.* to cause to bathe (3731)
403. *pu:ṇḍ-* *v.t.* to wear a dhoti (3577)
404. *pu:nd-* *v.i.* to bathe (3731)
405. *pekk-* *v.t.* to gather, collect (3623)
406. *peṇḍa* *n.* cowdung (3636)
407. *pedeya:l* *n.* (*pl. pedeyalo:r*) father's elder brother (3613)
408. *pede:r* *n.* (*pl. pederi:*) name (3612)
409. *pette* *n.* (*pl. pette:*) ant (3430)
410. *pey-* *v.t.* to catch (4567)
411. *perke* *postp.* behind (3452)
412. *perpis-* *v.t.* to cause to grow (3613)
413. *pers-* *v.i.* to grow (3613)
414. *pelli* *n.* marriage (<Te *peḷḷi* id.; 3608(a))
415. *pe:-* *v.i.* 1. (heavenly body) to rise; 2. (boil) to come up (3594)
416. *pe:ka:l* *n* (*pl. pe:kalo:r*) boy (3248)
417. *pe:ṇḍu* *n.* (*pl. pe:ṇḍku*) seed.

418. *pe:pi/pediya* *n.* (*pl. pe:pi:r*) father's elder brother (3613)
419. *pe:nu* *n.* (*pl. pe:nku*) God (3635)
420. *pe:re* (*ni:yu*) *n.* honey (3614)
421. *pe:re vi:si* *n.* houey-bee
422. *pe:l-* *v.i.* to defecate (3636)
423. *po-* *v.t.* 1. to pour out (3737)
424. *pokku/pocca* *n.* intestines
425. *pocci:-* *v.t.* to pour out (water) (3737)
426. *poḍḍu-* *n.* sun (3724)
427. *poḍs-* *v.t.* 1. to roast; 2. to cremate (Go. *boṛs-* id.) (3705)
428. *pott-* *v.i.* (fire) to burn (3691)
429. *pottis-* *v.t.* to cause to burn (3691)
430. *podru* *n.* after-birth
431. *poy-* *v.i.* (water) to be spilled
432. *porki* *n. pl.* louse
433. *porro* *n.* up (3730)
434. *porl-* *v.i.* to crawl (< Te. *poralu* id.)
435. *po:de:r* *n.* weeds
436. *po:y* *n.* village munchief
437. *po:ye* *n.* (*pl. po.ye:sk*) mother-in-law (3685)
438. *bayde* outside (4298)
439. *ba:ṅgu* *pron.* who (*non*-m. *pl.*) (4228)
440. *ba:ta* *pron.* what, which (4228)
441. *ba:du* *pron.* who (*non-m. sg.*) (4228)
442. *ba:ri* *adv.* why (4228)
443. *ba:va:l* *n.* (*pl. ba:valo:r*) husband's elder brother (< IA)
444. *bucc-* *v.i.* to bark (4113)
445. *bucco* *n.* 1. spouse's younger sister; 2. grand-daughter
446. *buja:m* *n.* shoulder (< IA)
447. *buṭṭi* *n.* basket (Te. *buṭṭa* id.)
448. *buḍp-* *v.t.* to make fire
449. *burr-* *v.t.* to kiss (3527)
450. *nu:la* *n.* (*pl. bu:la*) bone
451. *begge* *adv.* where (4228)
452. *beck* *n.* how many (*non-m.*) (4228)
453. *beccu/becco:ṭi* *n.* how much (4228)
454. *beriya* *adj.* big (3613)
455. *beske* *adv.* when (4228)
456. *be:* *adj.* which (4228)
457. *be: davṭe* in which (4228)

458. *be:n o:ṇḍu* *pron.* who (*m. sg.*) (4228)
459. *be:n o:ru* *pron.* who (*m. pl.*) (4228)
460. *be:nna:di* *pron.* whose (*sg.*) (4228)
461. *be:la:* *adv* how (4228)
462. *boggi* *n.* charcoal (< Te. *boggu* id. 3656)
463. *boṭṭe* *n.* a variety of fish
464. *boḍga* *n.* hole
465. *boṇḍa boṇḍa:* *mand-* *v i.* to be nude
466. *bonda:l* *n.* (*pl. bondalo:r*) urchin
467. *boppo.ḍ* *adv.* when (4228)
468. *bomma* *n.* 1. udder; 2. female breast (3246)
469. *borju* *n.* lather
470. *bo:ḍe* *n.* (*pl. bo:ḍe:*) pigeon (3768)
471. *maccu* *n* dew (3792)
472. *mattu* *n.* (*pl. makku*) medicine (3863)
473. *mand-* *v.i.* to be, stay (3914)
474. *manne:ḍiki* *n.* day after tomorrow (3914)
475. *mabbu* *n.* (*pl. mabku*) cloud (3849)
476. *mamma* *pron.* we (4231)
477. *may-* *v.i.* to quarrel
478. *mayya:ḍ* *n.* (*pl. mayya:sk*) daughter (3768)
479 *marama:m* *n.* (*pl. marama:*) sambhur
480. *marka* *n.* mango (3901)
481. *marṅ-* *v t.* to forget (3897)
482. *marṇḍa:ḍ* *n.* (*pl. marṇḍa:sk*) spouse's younger sister (3899)
483. *marri* *n.* (*pl. marık*) son (3901)
484. *mall-* *v.i.* to return (3874)
485. *mallis-* *v.t.* to cause to return (3874)
486. *mallu* *n.* (*pl. malku*) peacock (3793)
487. *ma:-* *v.t.* to mix hot and cold water
488. *ma:ṭi* *n.* (pl. *ma:ṭi:*) bulbous root
489. *ma:ṇḍ-* *v.i.* (food) to be charred (3935)
490. *ma:p-* *v.t.* to lose (3946)
491. *ma:ma:l* *n.* (*pl ma:malo:r*) father-in-law (3945)
492. *ma:y-* *v.i.* 1. to be lost (3946) 2. (wound) to be healed (S778)
493. *ma:ra* *n.* (*pl. ma:rku*) tree (3856)
494. *ma:va:di* *n.* ours (*sg.*) (4231)
495. *maıs-* *v.t.* to make fire (S775)
496. *mi-* *v t* to open eyes

497. *micco* *n.* (*pl. micco:*) scorpion (<IA)
498. *mindo* *n.* (*pl. mịndo:*) lizard
499. *miṇṇ-* *v.t.* to swallow (3985)
500. *miṇṇis-* *v.t.* to cause to swallow (3985)
501. *mirr-* *v.i.* to run
502. *mirris-* *v.t.* to cause to run
503. *mis-* *v.t.* to bury (3984)
504. *mi:-* *v.i.* (crop) to yield
505. *mi:-* *v.t.* to fell (3802)
506. *mi:ṇḍ-* *v.i.* to fall down (3802)
507. *mi r* *pron.* you (*pl.*) (3055)
508. *mi va:di* *pron.* yours (*sg.*) (3055)
509. *mu-* *v.t.* to immerse (4096)
510. *mukka:d* *n.* (*pl. mukkadi:*) old woman (4057)
511. *mukka:l* *n.* (*pl. mukkalo:r*) old man (4057)
512. *mucc-* *v.t* 1. to cover; 2. to close (eyes) (4025)
513. *muṭo:/moṭo:* *n. Butea frondosa* (4084)
514. *muṇṇ-* *v i.* to immerse, bathe (4096)
515. *mutte* *n.* (*pl. mutte:ku*) wife (?4057)
516. *mutpa:l* *n.* (*pl. mutpalo:r*) husband (?4057)
517. *munne* *adv.* before (4119(a))
518. *muy-* *v.i.* (fruit) to become mature (4057)
519. *mulpe* *n.* evening (S787)
520. *mu:ka:l* *n.* (*pl. mu:kalo:r*) dumb man (4124)
521. *mu:nju* *n.* (*pl. mu:njku*) black-faced monkey (4020)
522. *mu:ṭa:m* *n.* could (4131)
523. *mu:vir* *num.* three males (4147)
524. *mekk-* *v.t.* to search (Go. *mehk-* id.)
525. *merka* *n.* female young of a goat (4174)
526. *mers-* *v.i.* to glitter (4163)
527. *melle* *adv.* slowly (4167)
528. *me:-* *v.t.* to cause to graze (4179)
529. *me:y-* *v.t.* to graze (4179)
530. *moḍ-* *v.i.* (plant) to spring up (4100)
531. *moḍk-* *v.t.* to bow (4208)
532. *moḍkis-* *v.t.* to cause to bow (4208)
533. *monna* *n.* day-before-yesterday (4119(b))
534. *moy* *n.* (*pl. moyku*) bud 4007)
535. *molo:l* *n.* (*pl. mololi:*) hare (4071)
536. *moso:r* *n* (*pl. moso:/mosori:*) nose (4122)
537. *mo:ru:m* *n.* (*pl. mo:ru:*) bark used for tying a bundle

538. *mo:s-*[1] *v.t.* to carry weight (4211)
539. *mo:s-*[2] *v.t.* to cover (4025)
540. *yavva* *n.* mother (232)
541. *ya:mo:l* *n.* (*pl. ya:moli:*) tortoise (4232)
542. *yeṅge* *n.* 1. spouse's elder sister; 2. elder brother' wife
543. *ra:p* *n.* mischief (of children)
544. *ra:s-* *v.t.* to write (< Mod. Te. *ra:yu* id.)
545. *ruḍagay* *n.* left hand
546. *ruḍaga:l* *n.* left leg
547. *reyya* *n.* (*pl. reyya:*) prawn, shrimp (440)
548. *re:-* *v.t.* to offer food prepared of new grains to ancestors
549. *re:ña* *n. Zizyphus jujuba* (402)
550. *roṇḍu* *num.* two (401)
551. *ro:-* *v.t.* to send (Go. *roh-* id; 557)
552. *ro:da* *n.* (*pl. ro:da:*) wheel
553. *ro:lu* *n.* (*pl. ro:lku*) mortar (560)
554. *lumm-* *v.t.* to gore (as bull) (?S86)
555. *le:-* *v.t.* to untie (a bundle) (433)
556. *le:ñ-* *v.i.* to be loosened, untied (433)
557. *le:ña* *n.* calf (436)
558. *le:ḍi* *n.* (*pl. le:ḍi:*) deer (403)
559. *le:yo:ṇḍu* *n.* (*pl. le:yo:ru*) young man (436)
560. *lodda* *n.* (*pl. lodda:*) arrow
561. *locki:-* *v.t.* to pour out (water) (3140)
562. *lo:n* *n.* (*pl. lo:k*) house (600)
563. *va-* *v.t.* to fry, grill (4360)
564. *vaḍ-* *v.i.* to leak (4269)
565. *vaḍḍe* *n.* doctor
566. *vatt-* *v.i.* to become dry (4355(a))
567. *vattis-* *v.t.* to make to dry (4355(a))
568. *vay* *n.* paddy (4306)
569. *varr-* *v.i.* to come (4311)
570. *varse* *n.* (*pl. varse:*) squirrel (3444)
571. *va:ṭ-* *v.t.* 1. to put, place; 2. (animal) to give birth to (S 864)
572. *va:ṭa:di* *n.* theirs (*non-m. sg.*)
573. *va:ṭa:vn* *n.* theirs (*non-m. pl.*)
574. *va:ṭis-* *v.t.* to cause to put, place (See s.v. *va:ṭ-*)
575. *va:ḍe* *n.* a large variety of fish.

576. *va:na* *n.* rain (< Te. *va:na* id. 4410)
577. *va:ya* *n.* (*pl, va:ya:*) field (4298)
578. *vi-* *v.t.* to break (4438)
579. *viḍpis-* *v.t.* to cause to leave (4419)
580. *viḍs-* *v.t.* to leave, abandon (4419)
581. *viri-* *v.i.* (flower) to blossom (4438)
582. *virg-* *v.i.* to be broken (4438)
583. *virp-* *v.t.* to spread (4438)
584. *villu* *n.* (*pl. vilku*) bow (4449)
585. *vis-* *v.t.* to thresh (4447)
586. *visurukal* *n.* grinding stone (< Te.)
587. *vi:t-* *v.t.* to sow (4428)
588. *vi:y-* *v.i.* to dawn (4570)
589. *vi:si* *n.* (*pl. vi:si:*) fly (4480)
590. *veḍs-* *v.t.* to pound (4502)
591. *verka:ḍ* *n.* (*pl. verka:*) ~at (4520)
592. *verki* *n.* firewood (4467, this entry must be brought under **ve* in DED)
593. *verpis-* *v t.* to frighten (4519)
594. *vervi* *n.* morning
595. *velu:m* *n.* (*pl. velu:*) fence (4556)
596. *ve:-* *v.i.* to be cooked (4540)
597. *ve:ṅ-* *v i.* (bell) to sound (4571)
598. *ve:ṅ va:la:m* *n.* (*pl. ve:ṅ va:la:*) an animal called *gomaro:si/dusapo:tu* in Te.
599. *ve:nc-*[1] *v.t.* to ring bell (4571)
600. *ve:nc-*[2] *v.t.* to cover (house) (4552)
601. *ve:dis-* *v.t.* to turn round the village
602. *ve:r* *n.* (*pl. ve:rku*) root (4554)
603. *ve:l* *n.* (*pl. ve:lku*) finger (< Te. *ve:lu*; 4436)
604. *sa:pis-* *v.t.* to scold (< Skt. *śa:pa-* curse)
605. *sinni* *n.* 1. mother's younger sister; 2. step-mother (< Te. 2135)
606. *si:ka:ṭi* *n.* darkness (< Te. *ci:kaṭi* id. 2144)
607. *si:nd-* *v.t.* to blow the nose (2153)
608. *si:m* *n.* pus (< Te. *ci:mu* id.; 1337)
609. *su:rga:li* *n.* whirl wind
610. *sembu* *n.* tumbler (< Te.; 2282)
611. *selle* *n.* grand-daughter (< Te.; 2288)
612. *sokk-* *v.i.* to be tired (? 2333)

APPENDIX

COMPARATIVE POSITION OF GONDI

0. Recent advances in the study of the Dravidian comparative grammar have made it clear that all the Central Dravidian languages can be grouped into two main sub-subgroups.[1] Gondi belongs to one of these sub-subgroups, the other members of which are Telugu, Konḍa, Kui and Kuvi (the two recently discovered Dravidian languages Pengo and Manḍa also seem to belong to this sub-subgroup although the material so far published on them is only scanty.). The four languages Gondi, Konḍa, Kui and Kuvi have a large number of shared innovations so that it is possible to posit a period of common development for all the four. Although Telugu shares a few innovations with these four languages, it has deviated from them in many respects. Therefore it must be assumed that Telugu branched off from this group long before the splitting of the proto-language of the other four languages.

A comparative study of the salient features of phonology and morphology of Gondi with its sister languages is attempted in the following pages. Both the Gondi dialects described above, i.e. the Adilabad dialect and the Koya dialect are taken into account in this study. This study brings out the relationship that Gondi holds to its sister languages of the Dravidian family and at the same time emphasizes its close connection with the above mentioned four languages.

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1. See P. S. Subrahmanyam, 1968.

PHONOLOGY

(Numbers in parentheses refer to the entries in *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*, by T. Burrow and M. B. Emeneau; when preceded by S they refer to its *Supplement*.)

VOWELS

1. Go. *a* <**a*

Go. *akko*: mother's father : Pa. *akka*; Pe. *ako*; Kui *ake*, *akenja* grandfather. *(25)*

Go. *kaṛ (*Koya *kaṇḍu)* eye:Ta.Ma. *kaṇ*; Te. *kannu.* (973(a))

Go. *mal (*Koya *mallu)* peacock : Ta. *mañ̃ai*, *mayil*; Ka. *maylu*; Pa. *mañ̃(j)il.* (3973)

2. Go. *a:* <**a:*

Go. *a:ṛ-* (Koya *aḍ-*) to weep *:* Ta. *aḻu*, Te. e:ḍ(*u*)*cu*; Ga. (S) *a:ḍ-*. <PDr. **ya:ḻ-*/**yaḻ-*V-. (240)

Go. *ka:ka:ṛ* (Koya *ka:ka:ḍ*) erow : Ta. *ka:kkai*; Te. *ka:ki*; Pa. *ka:kal.* (1197)

Go. *sa:ru:ṅ* (Koya *a:ru*) six (*non-m.*) *:* Ta. Ma. Ka. Te. *a:ṟu* six (*non-hum.*). (2051)

3. Go. *i* <**i*

Go. *ir-* to place : Ta. *iṭu*; Ka. Te. *iḍu*; Konḍa *iḍ-*; Kui *iṭ-*. *(375)*

Go. Koya *id* she, it *(prox.)* : Ta. Ma. *itu* it *(prox.)*; Te. *idi* she, it *(prox.)*. (351)

Go. Koya *nill-* to stand : Ta. Ma. *nil*; Te. *nilucu*; Kol. Nk. *il-*; Pa. Konḍa *nil-*. (3043)

4. Go. *i:* <**i:*

Go. *ni:r* ashes : Ta. Ma. Ka. Te. *ni.ṛu.* (3060)

Go. *si:-* (Koya *i:-*) to give : Ta. Ka. *i:*; Te. *iccu*; Kol. *si:-*; Pa. *ci:-*; Ga. Konḍa Kui *si:-*. (2138)

Go. *si:r* root : Kui *si:ru*; Kuvi *hi:ru*; Pe. *ci:ra.* (2162)

Go. *vi:si:* (Koya *vi:si*) fly : Konḍa *vi:sla*; Pe. *vi:za*; Manḍ. *vi:je*; Kui *visa* (4480)

Also Go. *i:* <**ey*

Go. *ki:-* to do : Ta. Ma. *cey*; Ka. *key*, *gey*; Te. *ce:yu* (1628).

5. Go. *u* <**u*

Go. Koya *unn-* to drink : Ta. Ma. Ka. *uṇ* to eat or drink; Kui *uṇ-* to drink. (516)

Go. Koya *nulle:* mosquito : Ta. *nuḷampu*; Ka. *noḷa(vu)* fly; Pa. *nuṛñi* mosquito. (3077)

Go. *pu:ṛi:* (Koya *puḍi*) worm : Ta. Ma. Ka. *puḷu*; Te. *pur(u)gu*; Pa. *puṛut*; Konda *piṛvu.* (3537)

In Go. *puñña:r* flower < **pu:* (3564), Go. *u* is from **u:*. The shortening of the vowel may be due to the following derivative suffix *-a:r*, which begins with a vowel (cf. Konḍa *pu:ṅ*).

In Go. *undi:* one<**onṯ* (834), Go. *u* is from **o.* This may be due to the following high vowel *i.*

6. Go. *u:* <**u:*

Go. *u:ṛ-* to plough : Ta. *uḻu*; Kod. *u:ḷ-*; Kui *u:ṛ-* to dig with the snout, root up. <PDr. **u:ḻ-/*uḻ-*V. (592)

Go. *nu:r* hundred : Ta. Ma. Ka. Te. *nu:ṛu.* (3090)

Go. *mu:nd* three (*non-m.*) : Ta. *mu:nṟu* three (*non-hum.*); Ka. *mu:ṟu*; Te. *mū:ḍu.* (4117)

7. Go. *e*<**e*

Go. *eddi:* (Koya *eddi*) sunshine : Ta. *enṟu* sun; Te. *eṇḍa* sunshine. (738)

Go. *keh-* to shut (door) : Ta. *ciṟai* to restrain, imprison; Te. *ceṟa* prison; Pa. *ked-* to shut (door). (1648)

Go. *seṭṭe:ṛ* sickle : Pa. *cetal*; Ga. (Oll.) *seṭ.* (2268)

In the northern dialects of Gonḍi, short *e* changes to *a*, e.g. *eddi:*, *addi:* sunshine, etc. (cf. *CVGD*, p. 78.)

8. (i) Go. *e:*<**e:*

Go. *e:nd-* to dance : Kol. Pa. Kui Pe. Manḍ. *e:nd-*. (757)

Go. *me:y-* to graze : Ta. *me:y*; Te. *me:yu.* (4179)

Go. *se:r* plough : Ta. *e:r*; Te. *e:ru* plough with draught oxen; Pe. *he:r.* (2313)

(ii) Go. *e:*<**ya:*

Go. Koya *e:r* water : Ta. *ya:ṟu* river; Te. *e:ru.* (4233)

9. Go. *o*<**o*

Go. *kor* fowl : Kol.Nk. *kor*; Pa. *korr*; Konḍa *koṛu*; Kui *kuju*, Pe. *kozu*; Manḍ. *kuy.* (1763)

Go. *tolle:* previously : Ta. *tol* old; Te. *tolli* previously. (2899)

Go. *sodde:l* (Koya *ojje:l*) oven : Ta. *ulai*; Ka. *ole*; Po. *colṅgel*; Kui *soḍu*; Konḍa *solu*; Pe. *hol.* (2337)

In Go. *phoro:l* (Koya *pede:r*) name (3612), Go. *o* corresponds to PDr. **i/*e* (Ta. *peyar, piyar, pe:r*; Te. *pe:ru*; Pa.

pidir; Kur. Malt. *pinj-* to name. It is uncertain whether *i* or *e* is the original vowel in this entry although *DED* puts it under **e*.). This may be due to assimilation of the vowel to the following *o:* of the derivative suffix *-o:l*.

In Go. Koya *mollo:l* (also Konḍa *morol*; Pe. *mro:l*) hare (4071), Go. *o* corresponds to PCDr. **u:* (Pa. *mũ:da*; Ga. (Oll.) *munde*, (S) *mu:nde*) although there is some uncertainty regarding the PDr. vowel. The shortening as well as the lowering of **u:* to *o* is due to the vowel of the following derivative suffix *-o:l*.

In Go. *son-* (Konḍa *sol-*) to go (2286), Go. (Konḍa) *o* corresponds to PDr. **e*ḷ**a* (Ta. *cel*; Te. *canu*; Kui *sal-*; Pe. Maṇḍ. Kuvi *hal-*). At present it is not possible to explain this change although it is probable that it is due to contamination with the verb *soṛi:-* to go away (2350). Note that some other dialects of Gondi contain forms with *a* (e g. Koya *ann-*; see *CVGD* 3496) as those of the above mentioned languages (excepting Ta.). The alteration of *e*/*a* after *c-* (or *s-*) is quite regular in Dravidian.

10 Go. *o:* < **o:*

Go Koya *o:r-* to be broken (as pot) : Ta. *oṭi*, *uṭai*; Kol. Pa. *o:ḍ-*; Pe. *o:h-* to strike with hammer; Kui. *o:j-* to be burst. (799)

Go. *ko:la:* stick, arrow : Ta. Ma. *ko:l* stick; Te. *ko:la* id., arrow. (1852)

Go. *pho:ṛd* sun, time : Ta. *po:ḻtu*, *poḻutu*; Te. *proddu*. (3724)[2]

2. In the Adilabad dialect, *h* is never preceded by a long vowel (see 2.6.). Therefore original long vowels are always shortened in this environment in this dialect. In other dialects, however, the long vowels are retained in this environment, e.g. *toh-* (*to:h-* AYMu) to show (< **to:ṯ-*. 2942; *CVGD* 1831).

CONSONANTS[3]

11. (i) Go. *k-* < **k-*

Go. *kaṛ* (Koya *kaṇḍu*) eye : Ta. Ma. *kaṇ*; Te. *kannu.* (973(a))

(ii) *-k-* < **-k-*

Go. *na:k-* to lick : Te. *na:k*u; Kui *na:k-*. (2945)

(iii) *-kk-* < **-k-*

Go. *takka:* elder sister : Ta. *akka:*; Te. *akka* (24)

12. Go. g- <**k-*

Go. *gaḍḍi:* black-faced monkey : Ta. *kaṭuvaṉ* male monkey. (956)

Go. *gu:ṛa:* nest : Ta.Ma. *ku:ṭu*; Te. *gu:ḍu.* (1563)

13. Go. *-ṅ-* <**-ṅk-*

Go. *po:ṅ-* to swell : Ta. *poṅku*; Ka.Te. *pongu.* (3658)

Go. *muḍḍu:ṅ-* to be folded : Ta. *muṭaṅku* to contract, bend. (4028)

14. Go. *c* <**c-*

Go. *cahki:* (Koya *akki*) stone mortar: ? Kol. *cavli* mortar; Nk. *savli*; Pa. *cavil.* (1976)

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3. In Gondi aspirated stops are to be found mostly in the words that are borrowings from Marathi. However, in some idiolects, they occur also in a considerable number of native Dravidian words, e.g. *khaṛa:* threshing floor (1160), *phu:na:* new (3511), *phoro:l* name (3212), etc. The aspiration in such cases must be due to indirect influence of Marathi. It should also be noted here that in some idiolects all aspirated phonemes are deaspirated irrespective of the origin of the word.

Go. *cumma:r* head-pad : Ta. *cumaṭu* load pad for head; Ma. *cumma:ṭu.* (2204)

Go. *coh-*, *cohk-* to itch : Ta.Ma. *coṟi*; Pa. *cod-*; Ga. *soy-*. (2343)

15. Go. *j-* <**c-*.

Go. *javk-* (Koya *avk-*) to kill : Ta. *avi* to destroy; Te. *aviyu* to be destroyed, add *jakka:ḍu* to destroy, kill (226); also Kui *sok-/so:k-* to strike at. (S448)

16. (i) Go. *ṭ-* <**t-* (due to assimilation to a following retroflex.)

Go. *ṭoḍḍi:* month : Ma. *coṭi* lip; Ta.Ka. *tuṭi*. (2698)

Go. *ṭo:ṭka:* sponge gourd : Ta. *toṇṭai*; Te. *doṇḍa.* (2880)

(ii) V] *-ṭṭ-* <**-ṭ-*

Go. Koya *aṭṭ-* to cook : Ta. *aṭu.* (66)

17. (i) Go. *ḍ-* <**-ṭ-*

Go. *ḍemma:* left : Ta. *iṭai*; Te. *eḍama.* (381)

(ii) Go. *ḍ-* <**-ḷ-*

Go. *ḍiyya:* young woman : Ta.Ma. *iḷa* young, tender; Te. *lē:ta*; Pa. *ile* young woman; Ga. (011.) *ile* bride. (436)

(iii) Go. *ḍ-* <**-ḻ-*

Go. *ḍuvva:l* (Koya *ḍuv*) tiger : Ta. *uḻuvai*; Te. *duvvu*; Kol. Pa. *ḍu:*. (596)

(iv) Go. *-ḍḍ-* <**-ṭ-*
See under 12, 13 and 16.

(v) Go. *-ḍḍ-* <**-ḻ-*

Go. *muḍḍu:ñ-* to be immersed : Ta. *muḻuku* to bathe the entire body; Ma. *muḻuku* to be immersed; Ka. *muḻugu.* (4096)

Go. *koḍḍi:* sprout : Ta. *koḻuntu* tender twing, shoot; Kui *ko:ṛu* new shoot; Pe. *kṛogi*; Manḍ. *kṛugdi.* (1787)

18. (i) Go. *-ṛ(-)* (Koya *-ḍ(-)*) < **-ḷ(-)*

Go. *ko:rya:ṛ* (Koya *koḍiya:ḍ*) daughter-in-law : Te. *ko:ḍalu*; Nk.*koraḷ*; Pa. *koṛol* bride. (1787)

Go. *naṛ* bedbug : Te. *nalli*; Konḍa *naṛ. (2998)*

Go. *na:ṛi:* (Koya *na:ḍi*) tomorrow : Ta. *na:ḷai*; Ma. *na:ḷa*; Ka. *na:ḷe*; Kur. *ne:la:*; Malt. *le:le.* (3025)

(ii) Go. *-ṛ-*(Koya *-ḍ-*) < **-ḷ-*

Go. *u:ṛ-* (Koya *uḍ-*) to plough : Ta. *uḻu*; Ko. *u:ḷ-*. (592)

Go. *koṛvi:nj* fat : Ta. *koḻu*; Ka, *korvu*; Te. *krovvu.* (1784)

Go *su:ṛ-* (Koya *u:ḍ-*) to see : Ta. *cu:ḷ* to consider; Te. *cu:ḍu* to see; Pa. *cu:ṛ-*. (2257)

(iii) Go. *-ṛ* < **-ṇ*

Go. *kaṛ* eye : Ta. Ma. Ka. *kaṇ*; Te. *kannu* (973(a))

19. (i) Go. *t-* < **t-*

Go, *taṛmi:* fire : Ta. *taḻal* to glow, be very hot. *(2542)*

Go. *teri:-* to open (door) : Ta. *tiṛa*; Te. *teṛacu.* (2667)

In Go. *tara:s* snake *(1949)* the *t* is a sporadic development from original **c* (so also in Te. *tra:cu* cobra); cf. Konḍa *saras* snake.

(ii) Go. *-tt-* < **-nt-*

Go. *sitta*: (Koya *itta*) tamarind tree : Ta. *cintam*; Te. *cinta*. (2086)

(iii) V] *-tt-*, V:] *-t-* < **-tt-*

Go. *putti*: (Koya *putti*) anthill : Ta. *puṟṟu*; Te. *puṭṭa*; Konḍa *puRi*; Pe. *puci*: Kui *pusi*. (3556)

Go. *se:ti*: (Koya *e:ti*) winnowing basket : Te. *ce:ṭa*; Kol. *ke:t*; Pa. *ke:ti*, (NE) *ke:ṭi*; Kui *se:si*; Konḍa *se:Ri*; Kur. *ke:ter*; Malt, *ke:tnu*. < PCNDr. **ke:ṯṯ* (1679)

20. (i) Go. *d-* < **t-*

Go. *doh-* (Koya *to-*) to tie : Kui *toh-*; Konḍa *toR-*. (2914)

(ii) Go. *-d(-)* < **-t-*

Go. Koya *ad* she, it (distant) : Ta. Ma. *atu* it (distant) (1)

(iii) Go. *-dd-* < **-nṯ-*

Go. *udd-* (Koya *kudd-*) to sit: Pa. *und-*; Ga. *uṇḍ-*. (623)

Go. *eddi:* (Koya *eddi*) sunshine : Ta. *eṉṟu* sun; Te. *eṇḍa* sunshine. (738)

Go. *paddi*: (Koya *paddi*) pig : Ta. *paṉṟi*; Te. *pandi*. (3326)

21. (i) Go. *n* < **n*

Go. *na:lu:ṅ* four (*non-m.*) : Ta. *na:l(ku)* four (*neut.*); Te. *na:lugu*. (3024)

Go. *mi:n* fish : Ta. *mi:ṉ*; Te. *mi:nu*. (3999)

(ii) Go. *-n-* < **-ṉ-*

Go. *un-* (Koya *unn-*) to drink : Ta.Ma.Ka. *uṉ* to eat or drink (516)

(iii) Go. *n-* < **ñ-*

Go. *na:yna:l* (Koya *na:ñe:l*) plough : Ta. *ña:ñcil*; Ka. *ne:gal*; Te. *nā:gali*; Pe. *na:ṅgel*; Manḍ. *ne:ṅgel*. (2368)

Go. *no:ṛe* : string, rope : Ta.Ma. *ña:ṇ*; Ka. *ne:ṇ(u)*; Konḍa *na:su*. (2369)

22. Go. $p < {}^{*}p$

Go. *pal* tooth, fang : Ta.Ka. *pal*; Te. *pallu*. (3288)

Go. *pa:pe* : butterfly : Ta.Ma. *pa:ppa:tti*; Kur. *papla:*. (3360)

23. Go. $b- < {}^{*}p-$

Go. *bers-* to grow : Ta.Ma. *peruku*; Te. *perugu*. (3613)

Go. *bom* breast : Kol.Nk. *pamme*; Nk. (Ch.) *pomme*. (3236)

24. Go. $m < {}^{*}m$

Go. *tammo:* (*k*) themselves : Ta.Ma.Ka. *ta:m*; Te. *ta:mu*. (2582)

Go. *mur* palas tree : Ta. *murukku*; Te. *mo:dugu*; Kur. *murka:*; Malt. *murko*. (4084)

Koya *ya:mo:l* tortoise : Ta. *ya:mai*; Ka. *a:me*; Te. *tā:be:lu*; Kui *se:mbi*. (4232)

25. (i) Go. $-y(y)(-) < {}^{*}-y(-)$

Go. *ka:ya:* (Koya *ka:ya*) unripe fruit : Ta. *ka:y*; Ta. *ka:ya*. (1220)

Go. *siyyu:ṅ* five (*non-m.*) : Ta. *ayntu* five (*neut.*); Ka. *ay(i)du*; Te. *aydu*. (2318)

Go. *kay* hand : Ta. Ma. *kai*; Te. *ce:yi*. (1683)

(ii) Go. $-y(y)- < {}^{*}-k-$

Go. *miyya:ṛ* (Koya *mayya:ḍ*) daughter : Ta. Ma. *makaḷ*; Ka. *magaḷ*; Pa. Ga. *ma:l.* (3768)

Go. *po:ya:* smoke : Ta. *pukai*; Ka. *poge*; Te. *poga.* (3483)

26. (i) Go. *r-* <**-r-*

Go. *ranḍ* two (*non-m.*) : Ta. *iraṇṭu* two (*neut.*); Ka. *eraḍu*; Te. *reṇḍu.* (401)

Go. *re:ṅa: Zizyphus jujuba* : Ta. *iratti*; Te. *rē:gu.* (402)

(ii) Go. *r-* <**-ṛ-*

Go. *reyy-* to get down : Ta. *iṛaṅku*; Ka. *eṛagu*; Te. *eṛāgu*; Konḍa *ṛes-*, *ṛe-*. (439)

(iii) Go. *r-* (Koya *l-*) <**-ḷ-*[4]

Go. *roppo:* inside, *ro:n* (Koya *lo:n*) house : Ta. Ka. *uḷ* inside; Te. *lo:.* (600)

Go. *ro:sk-* (rain drops) to fall inside the house (Koya *lock-* to bale out) : Ta. *noḷ*, *noḷku* to bale out as water; Pa. *olc-*; Pe. *ronj-* (*CVGD* 3074); Kur. *noll-*. (3140; in Go. Pa. and Pe. loss of initial **n*; it is followed by metathesis in Go. and Pe.)

(iv) Go. *-r(-)* <**-r-*

Go. *mara:* (Koya *ma:ra*) tree : Ta. Ma. *maram*; Te. *mra:nu*; Go. (S) *ma:ren.* (3856)

Go. *verka:ṛ* (Koya *verka:ḍ*) cat : Ta. Ma. *veruku* tom-cat, wild cat; Ka. *berku* cat; Kur. *berxa:*; Malt. *berġe.* (4520)

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4. In Gondi, when the original intervocalic *-ḷ-* comes to the initial position by metathesis, it changes to *r-* in the northern and western dialects and to *l-* in the south-eastern dialects; see Burrow and Bhattacharya, 1963, pp. 77–78.

(v) Go. *-r(-)* < **-ṯ-*

Go. *mari*: (Koya *marri)* son:Ta. Ma. *maṟi* young of animals; To. *maṟy*. (3901)

Go. Koya *kor* fowl : Kol. Nk. *kor*; Konḍa *koṟu*; Kui *koju*. (1768)

Go. *marka*: (Koya *marka*) mango : Pa. *medi*; Konḍa *maRka*; Pe. *maska*; Manḍ. *mahke*. (3907)

(vi) Go. *-r(-)*<**-ṯ-*<**-ṯ-*[5]

Go. *ir-* to put : Ta. Ma. *iṭu*; Ka. Te. *iḍu*; Konḍa *iṟ-*; Pe. *iz-*. (375)

Go. Koya *na:r* village : Ta. *na:ṭu* country; Ka. Te. *na:ḍu*; Konḍa *na:ṟ* village; Pe. *na:z/na:s*; Manḍ. *na:y*. (3012)

Go. *ko:r* horn : Ta. *ko:ṭu*; Ka. *ko:ḍu*; Kui *ko:ju*. (1824)

27. (i) Go. *-l(l)(-)*<**-l(-)*

Go. *kal* toddy : Ta. Ma. *kaḷ*; Te. *kallu*. (1158)

Go. *kall-* to steal : Ta. *kaḷ*; Kur. *xaṟ-*; Malt. *xal-*. (1156)

(ii) *-l(l)(-)*<**-l(-)*

Go. Koya *nill-* to stand : Ta. Ma. *nil*; Te. *nil(u)cu*. (3043)

Go. *pal* tooth : Ta. Ma. *pal*. (3288)

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5. The correspondence in the following sets is PDr. **ṯ*: Go. *r*; Konḍa *ṟ*; Pe. *z*; Manḍa *y*, Kui j; Kuvi *y*. Since all these phonemes in these languages otherwise correspond only to original **ṯ*, it can be assumed that in these (and such other) sets original **ṯ* fell together with **ṯ* in the proto stage of Gonḍi-Konḍa-Pe. -Manḍ.-Kui-Kuvi. This is one more isogloss of shared innovation in these languages in addition to those mentioned in P. S. Subrahmanyam, 1968.

In Go. *lelle:nj* (dialectal variant *nelle:nj*) moon (: Ta. Ma. *nila:* moonlight, moon (3113)), the original initial *n* became *l* by assimilation to the following *l*.

28. Go. *v* < **v*

Go. Koya *vatt-* to become dry : Ta. *varṟu;* Te. *vaṭṭu;* Kui *vas-*. (4355(a))

Go. *sovvo:r* (Koya *ovo:r*) salt : Ta. Ma. *uvar* salt taste. (2201 (b))

Go. Koya *kev* ear : Ta. Ma. *cevi;* Ka. *kivi;* Te. *cevi.* (1645(a))

29. Go. *s* (Koya *ɸ*) < **c*[6]

Go. *se:la:r* (Koya *e:la:r*) younger sister : Te. *cel(l)iyalu;* Pa. *ca:lal.* (2288)

Go. *sodde:l* (Koya *ojje:l*) oven : Ta. *ulai;* Ko. *elka:l;* Ka. *ole;* Pa. *colṅgel;* Kui *soḍu.* (2337)

Go. *sa:p* thorn : Kol. Nk. *sa:r;* Pa. *ca:ka;* Kui *sa:pu.* (2035)

In Go. *se:ti:* (Koya *e:ti*) winnowing basket (1679; see §19) and in Kui *se:si* id. the initial *s* is form **k*. Since such a change is not found elsewhere in these two languages, we may probably have to explain this as due to contamination with the corresponding Telugu word *ce:ṭa* in which the palatalization of original *k* is quite regular.

30. (i) Go. *-h-* < **-c-*

Go. *paha:na:* wet, raw, green : Ta. Ma. *pacu* green; Ka. *pasi* greenness; Te. *pacci* raw, green. (3161)

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6. Initial *s* is preserved in northern and western dialects; it changes io *h* in Chanda, northern Bastar and Kanker and is lost in the Maria and the Koya dialects; cf. Burrow and Bhattacharya, 1960, p. 77.

(ii) Go. *-h-* < *-ṟ-

Go. *keh-* to shut door : Ta. *ciṟai* to imprison; Te. *ceṟa* prison; Pa. *ked-* to shut (door). (1648)

Go. *nah-k* (*/na:h-k*; *pl.* of *na:r* village) *:* Kui *na:s-ka*; Pe. *na:s-ku*; Kuvi *na:s-ka*. (3012)

Go. *koh-k* (*/ko:h-k*; *pl.* of *ko:r* horn): Kui *ko:s-ka*. (1824)

The initial *h* in native Gonḍi words like *hirp* mahua tree (: Ta. *iruppai*; 410), *hermi* : female buffalo (: Ta. *erumai*; 699) corresponds to nothing in the other Dravidian languages, and therefore it must be a very recent development. For more discussion on the origin of Go. *h* see § 36.

NOUNS

31. Gender

Gonḍi shares the gender distinction masculine *versus* non-masculine with Konḍa, Kui, Kuvi, Kolami, Naiki, Parji and Gadaba, i.e. all languages of the Central Dravidian group excepting Telugu. Since Telugu of the CDr. group and Kurux-Malto of the NDr. group have almost identical gender distinction, namely,

Masc. sg.	Hum. pl.
Non-masc. sg.	(Neut.pl. only in Telugu)

it is highly probable that the latter system is that of PDr. and Gonḍi and the other languages of the CDr. group (except Telugu) regularized the system by separating the feminine from the masculine in the plural also on the analogy of the system prevailing in the singular.[7]

7. For more discussion, see P. S. Subrahmanyam, 1967.

32. Non-masculine Plural Marker

In Gonḍi this morpheme has two principal allomorphs, *k* and *ṅ* (3.6.). Kui, Kuvi and Konḍa also have allomorphs that resemble these and it is possible to reconstruct **k* and **ṅk* to Proto-Go.-Konḍa-Kui-Kuvi. With certain obvious exceptions in each of the individual languages, the conditioning of these two allomorphs is – the former occurs after nouns ending in a consonant and the latter after those ending in a vowel. It is almost certain that PDr. had two allomorphs **kaḷ* and **ḷ* since Tuḷu of SDr. and Kol.-Pa. of CDr. contain reflexes of both. The **k* of Proto-Go.-Konḍa-Kui-Kuvi is most probably from PDr. **kaḷ* and the other allomorph, i.e. **ṅk* in the above subgroup is an innovation

Some of the Gonḍi dialects like Maria, Koya and those spoken in Betul, Chanda, etc. (but not the Adilabad dialect) contain the pl. suffix *-sk* (or *-hk*) in the case of nouns that denote a female and in most cases end in the derivative suffix *-a:ṛ* (7.3.5). Kui also contains the pl. suffix *-ska* (or *-saka*) in the feminine nouns, e.g. *aja-ska* mothers, *mrau-ska* daughters, etc. The languages of the Kol.-Pa. group also have a pl. suffix *-cil* in the corresp nding nouns, e.g.

Go.	Pa.
se:la:-sk	*ca:la-cil* younger sisters (2288)
ko:ṛya:sk	*koṛo-cil* daughters-in-law (1787)

The *c* (or *s*) is common to most of the languages of the two sub-subgroups of CDr. (although the consonant that follows it differs) and therefore goes back to the PCDr. period.[8]

8. For more discussion, see *ibid.*

33. Oblique Suffixes

The oblique suffixes *t* and *d* in Gondi (3.7.) and Koya (7.3.7.) are related to SDr. **-tt-* (Ta. Ma. *-tt-*; Ka. *-d-*; occurring only after nouns ending in *m*) and Te. *-ti-*, e.g.

Go. *mara:-t-*, Koya *ma:r-t-* (: *mara:*, *ma:ra* tree) : Ta. Ma. *mara-tt-*; Ka. *mara-d-*[9]

Go. Koya *kay-d-* (: *kay* hand) : Te. *ce:-ti-* (: *ce:yi* hand)

Go. Koya *na:-ṭ-* (: *na:r* village) : Ta. *na:ṭ-ṭ-* (: *na:ṭu* country)

Go. Koya *e:-t-* (: *e:r* water) : Ta. *ya:ṟ-ṟ-* (: *ya:ṟu* river); Te. *e:-ṭi-* (: *e:ṟu* river).

The oblique bases in the last two examples are the result of the operation of the orginal morphophonemic change:

$$\begin{bmatrix} ṭ \\ ṟ \end{bmatrix} + t \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} tt \\ ṟṟ \end{bmatrix}$$

It is certain that they go back to the PDr. stage.

34. Demonstrative Pronouns

The demonstrative pronouns *vo:r* and *ve:r* (3.25.) are ultimately related to **avan* and **ivan* though at present nothing is known about the origin of the final *r* (*l* in Chanda and Betul; see *CVGD* 441). The *-n-* in their oblique bases *vo:-n-* and *ve:-n-*, though descriptively the oblique marker, is historicaily related to the masculine sg. suffix **-an* (cf. Ta. *a-vaṉ*, *i-vaṉ*; Te. *va:-ni-*, *vi:-ni-*). Similarly Go. *ad* and *id* are related to Ta. *adu* and *idu* and Te. *adi* and *idi*

9. In Kannada original *-tt-* and *-kk-* develop to *-d-* and *-g-* respectively after the vowel of the second syllable, cf. Ta. *eṉ-akku* to me : Ka. *nan-age* id.

respectively. Their oblique bases *ta:-n-* and *te:-n-* can be compared to Te. *da:-ni-* and *di:-ni-* respectively. Ultimately they go back to PDr. **at-an-* (Ta. *at-aṉ*) and **it-an* (Ta. *it-aṉ*) respectively from which the Te. and Go. forms resulted through metathesis followed by vowel contraction.

The Gonḍi interrogative base *ba-* is unique in Dravidian and no satisfactory explanation of its origin has so for been given. However, Burrow and Bhattacharya (1963, p. 252.) compare this with the Kuvi form *ambasi* 'who(*m.*)', etc. the *amb-* in which is related to Konḍa *ame*, *eme* 'where' and Ta. *embarum* 'everywhere' and think that Go. *bo:r/bo:l* 'who(*m*)' is from **emb-o:ṉru* < **emb-avaṉru* 'one belonging to where, who' through metathesis.

35. Personal Pronouns

To discuss the development of the personal pronouns in Go., it is preferable to start with a study of their oblique bases. The oblique bases *na:-*, *ma:-*, *ni:-* and *mi:-* (3.26.) are identical with those of the corresponding pronouns in Te., Konḍa, Kui and Kuvi (and also Pengo and Manḍa) (4234, 4231, 3051, 3055). A comparison of these with the corresponding forms in the languages of the Kol. –Pa. group, i.e. *an-*, *am-*, *in-* and im- respectively at once suggests that the former resulted through metathesis from original forms which are identical with those found in Kol. –Pa. This change must have taken place at a period in which all the languages Te., Go., Konḍa, Kui, Kuvi, Pengo, and Manḍa were undivided. On the analogy of the oblique bases which begin with *n* or *m* because of metathesis, later Te., Konḍa, Kuvi and some dialects of Go. (but not Kui, Pengo and Manḍa) added, independently of course, this *n* or *m* to the nominative form.

of these pronouns, which were originally beginning with vowels. That is why we find in Go. dialectal variants with and without this *n* or *m* for these pronouns : *ana:*, *anna:*, *nanna:* I (*CVGD* 1923); *ammaṯ*, *mamma:ṯ* we (*CVGD* 2707); *imma:*, *nimme:* you (*sg.*) (*CVGD* 177); *immaṯ*, *nimaṯ* you (*pl.*) (*CVGD* 178).[10]

VERBS

36. Transitive Suffixes

The transitive suffix *-u:s-* (Koya *-is-*; 4.3.3., 7.4.2.) corresponds to Ka. *-isu*, Te. *-cu*, *-incu*, etc.[11] The suffix *-h-* in *ti-h-* to feed (<PDr. **ti:ṯṯ-*, 2670 (a)), *to-h-/to:-h-* to show (<PDr. **to:ṯṯ-*, 2942), and *ni-h-* to fill (<PDr. **niṯṯ-*, 3049) must be the development of original **-ṯṯ-*.[12] In the remaining verbs that take *-h-*, it cannot be phonologically related to any original transitive marker, e.g. in *u-h-* to cause to drink, it is impossible to say that the *-h-* is from original **-ṯṯ-* (PDr. **u:ṯṯ-*, 516) since there are no other instances where the retroflex **-ṯṯ-* develops to *-h-* in Go. In such cases, therefore, we have to assume that the *-h-* (<**ṯṯ-*) spread analogically.[13] In Koya this *-h-* is replaced by *-ϕ-*, e.g.:

Go.	Koya.
me-h-	*me:-ϕ-* to cause to graze

10. For more discussion, see P S. Subrahmanyam, 1968.

11. For details, see Subrahmanyam, 1963, Chapter I.

12. See Subrahmanyam, 1968.

13. See also *CVGD*, p. 77. The statement there that "it (i.e. *h*) corresponds to a variety of original consonants" should not be taken to mean genetic connection.

te-h-	*te:-ɸ-* to rouse from sleep
ni-h-	*ni-ɸ-* to fill

37. **Past Tense**

As evidenced by the SDr. languages and also Kui, all verbs were originally divided into two classes in the formation of the past tense. One class consisting of verbs ending in a stop took the past tense marker **-i* (followed by **t/n* in the finite and the adjectival forms) while the other class ending in a non-stop consonant took one of the suffixes **-t-*, **-tt-* and **-nt-* (all the three only morphologically conditioned). In Gonḍi and most of the other CDr. languages this original dichotomy has been lost and only the *-t-* suffix has been generalized for all the verbs.[14]

In Gonḍi (and also Koya) all verbs ending in *n* form their past stem irregularly (see 2.43; 7.2.31.); e.g. *tin-* to eat : past stem *ti-tt-*; *un-* to drink : past stem *u-ṯṯ-*. *ti-tt-* and *u-ṯṯ-* trace back to Proto-Go. Konḍa-Kui-Kuvi **ti-tt* (:SDr. *tiṉ-ṯ-*) and **u-ṯṯ-* (:SDr. **uṉ-ṯ-*) respectively. It is certain that at the original stage of the above mentioned languages, the original nasal has been assimilated to the following stop. This is one of the evidences for close connection of Go. with Konḍa, Kui and Kuvi.[15]

38. **Non-past Tenses**

The allomorphs *-n-* and *-a:n-* of the Go. future tense morpheme (4.6.) and the present suffix *-a:n-* of tht Koya

14. See Subrahmanyam, 1963, chapter II; Emeneau, 1967 and also Burrow and Bhattacharya, 1963, p. 259 f.

15. See Subrahmanyam 1968, § 15.

present adj. part. (7.4.22.) are related to the allomorph *-n-* of the Kolami durative tense, and also the *-n-* allomorph of Kui future tense as well as to {∞ *in* ∞ *n*} of the Kui future adj.[16]

The Go. present-future tense morpheme *-a:nt-* (~ *-nt-*) (4.5.), the past habitual morpheme *-nd-* (~ *-d-*) (4.7.) and the Koya future tense morpheme *-it-* (and its variants, 7.4.5.) are all related to the non-past suffix PDr. **-t-*. Its reflexes occur in Old Tamil, Kannada, all the CDr. languages and also in Kurux.

The Koya irrealis morpheme *-k'o:-* (with its variants, 7.4.5.) is related to the PDr. non-past suffix **-k-* the reflexes of which are found in SDr., Kol.-Pa. and also Brahui.[17]

39. Negative

In the negative finite verb of Go. *-v-* occurs before the 2nd personal endings and *-o:-* before the other personal endings (4.8.). In addition *-v-* occurs as the negative marker in the prohibitive (4.11.) and also in the negative adj. (4.16.). In Koya, on the other hand, *-vo:-* (~ *-v-*) negative marker is found in stems of the types (C)V(:) and (C)VC(7.4. 7.), e g. Go. *nor-o:-n* : Koya *nor-vo:-nu* 'I will not wash', Go. *nor-v-i:* : Koya *nor-v-i :ni* 'You (sg.) will not wash.' From this it may be inferred that originally the *-v-* suffix was there in Go. before all the personal endings. It is in all probability related to the Kui-Kuvi negative marker *-?-* (glottal stop).[18]

16. See Subrahmanyam, 1963, § 3.92.
17. *Ibid.*, 3.90., 84.
18. *Ibid.*, chapter, IV.

The Go. neg. adj marker *-va:k* may be compared to the corresponding suffixes Te. *-aka* and Parji *-aka*.[19]

40. **Imperative**

In Go. the imperative marker *-m-* occurs after verbs of the (C)V: type (4.9.). The corresponding suffix *-mu-* (~ *-mu:-*) in Koya (7.4.8.) occurs after verbs of the types (C)V(:) and (C)VC and thus has a much wider distribution. In both it occurs before the 2sg. as well as the 2pl. marker. In Kui-Kuvi, on the other hand, tha suffix *-mu*(∞ *-amu* ∞ *-umu*) occurs only in the 2sg. In Old Te. the suffix *-umu* in the 2sg. freely varies with *-u* in most of the verbs. It is likely that at the common stage of all these languages (which form a sub-subgroup in CDr.) the *m* imperative suffix which originally belonged to 2pl. had been shifted to 2sg. probably because they had (from whatever source) a new 2pl. marker **-ṭ*.

The structure of the imperative 2pl. of Go. throws much valuable light on the origin of the 2pl. imperative suffix *-uṇḍu* in Te. A comparison of Te. *i-ṇḍu* : Go. *si:-m-ṭ* (Koya *i:-mu:-ṭu*) 'Give (*pl*)!', etc. at once suggests that the Te. suffix is originally a combination of the two suffixes **-um-* + **-ṭ* (*m* changed to *ṇ* due to assimilation to the following *ṭ*). The occurrence of *-m-* in the 2pl. also in Te. and Go. (but not Kui-Kuvi) has to be interpreted as the result of convergence in two geographically contiguous languages rather than positing a period of common development for both of them.[20]

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19. Subrahmanyam, 1968, § 8.

20. See *ibid*, § 17. Note that this explanation of the Te. imperative 2pl. suffix is the correct one rather than that in Bh. Krishnamurti, 1961, 4.48.

41. Past Adverbial Participle

There is some difference in the formation of the past adv. part. between Go. and Koya (see 4.13.; 7.4.19.). In Koya all verbs fall into two classes, one taking the suffix *-i* and the other *-ci* (~ *-ji* ∞ *-si*). A similar dichotomy is found also in the verbs of Te., Parji, Gadaba, Kui and Kuvi. On the other hand, in many of the Go. dialects and also in Konḍa, the suffix begins with *s, c* or *j* and the allomorph *-i* is not found. It is likely that these two languages extended the allomorph *-si* (∞ *-ci* ~ *-ji*) to all verbs and eliminated the other allomorph, namely *-i*. However, at the present state of our knowledge we are unable to say whether this is a parallel development or a shared innovation in these two languages.[21]

42. Present Adverbial Participle

Go. and Koya contain a present adv. part., which, though definitely Dravidian in origin, has no known parallel in any of the other Dravidian languages (see 4.14.; 7.4.21.). Its allomorphy in both of them runs closely parallel to that of the past adv. part. Here also, as in the case of the past adv. part., Koya has two principal allomorphs, *-o:r* beginning with a vowel and the other with *s, c* or *j* (*-so:r*, etc.). The vowel in this is *o:* in Koya (and also in the dialect described by Trench in which this suffix is *-co:ɽe:*, *-so:ɽe:*) and *e:* in Adilabad Go.; it is not certain which of these two is the original.

43. Conditional

The conditional with the structure: St. – (Tr.) – Past – *e:ke:* (Go , 4.17.)/ *-k'u* (Koya, 7.4.25.) is paralleled by Kui,

21. For details, see Subrahmanyam, 1968, §6.

Kuvi, and Konḍa. The conditional suffix is *-eka* in Kui, *-ihi*, *-ihe* in Kuvi and *-iñ* in Konḍa. All these correspond to the Go. -Koya suffixes, e.g Go. *ta:k-t-e:ke* : Kui *ta:k-it-eka* 'if (subject) walk(s)'.

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VOCABULARY

(ADILABAD DIALECT)

(Numbers not preceded by any symbol refer to the *DED* entries. S=*DED Supplement*; *IA*=*A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages* by (Sir) R. L Turner.)

1. *akka:l* *n.* wisdom (< Ar. *'aql* id.)
2. *akku:rpo:k* *n.* the sixth month of the Gond year
3. *akko:* *n.* (*pl akku:r*) mother's father (25)
4. *akra:* *num.* eleven (*IA* 2485)
5. *agga:* *n.* there (1)
6. *aññe:* *n.* (*pl -k*) elder brother's wife (2445(a))
7. *acco:r* *adj.* that much (1)
8. *ajju:nk* *adv.* even now (*IA* 244)
9. *aṭṭ-* *v.t.* to cook (66)
10. *aṭṭu:s-* *v t* to cause to cook (66)
11. *aṭṭe:ca:li:s* *num.* forty-eight (*IA* 944)
12. *aṭṭe:sa:ṭh/aṛusa:ṭ* *num.* sixty-eight (*IA* 953)
13. *aṭṭe:hattar* *num.* seventy-eight (*IA* 954)
14. *aṭṭha:van* *num.* fifty-eight (*IA* 949)
15. *aṭṭha:vi:s* *num.* twenty-eight (*IA* 950)
16. *aṭhya:nov* *num.* ninety-eight (*IA* 948)
17. *aṭhya:nsi:* *num.* eighty-eight (*IA* 951)
18. *aṭhra:* *num.* eighteen (*IA* 946)
19. *aṛeti:s* *num* thirty-eight (*IA* 945)
20. *anṭi:t ro:j* *n* that day
21. *ad* *pron.* she, it (distant) (1)
22. *adli:* *n.* a measure equal to Te. *ma:nika.*
23. *anma:n* *n.* hesitation (< Skt.)
24. *apṭe:ma:-* *v.i.* to hit against
25. *apso:sa:-* *v.i.* to be astonished, surprised.
26. *ayt va:r* *n.* sunday (*IA* 1154)
27. *ar-* *v.i.* to fall (197)
28. *ari:l* *n.* (*pl. -k*) breast, cock's comb.
29. *aru:s-* *v.t.* to cause to fall (197)
30. *arg-* *v.i.* to melt, dissolve (267)
31. *argu:s-* *v.t.* to melt (267)

32. *alj-* *v.i.* to lean against
33. *alle*: Reportative clitic
34. *av* *pron.* they (*non-m*) (distant) (1)
35. *avva:l* *n* 1. mother; 2. the Goddess that stays to the east of a village (232)
36. *avva:lba:bo:* *n.* parents (lit., mother and father)
37. *asi:* *num.* eighty (*IA* 911)
38. *ask-* *v.t.* to cut (266)
39. *aske*: *n.* then (1)
40. *astu:r kay* *n* palm (*IA* 14029)
41. *astu:r ka:l* *n.* sole of foot (*IA* 14029)
42. *asli:* *adj.* good
43. *a:-* *v.i.* to be, become (282)
44. *a:ka:ɽi:* *n.* the fourth month of the Gond year (*IA* 1473)
45. *a:ki:* *n.* (*pl.* *ṅ*) leaf (284)
46. *a:ki: pe:n* *n.* the Goddess that stays in the centre of a village
47. *a:ku:ɽa:-* *v.i.* (cloth) to be not sufficient to wear
48. *a:kɽe:ma:-* *v.i.* to become numb
49. *a:g-* *v.i.* to stop, stand (286)
50. *a:ṅi:* *n.* shirt (*IA* 132)
51. *a:ṅu:ɽasṭan* *n.* bath (*IA* 124)
52. *a:ṅɽe:* *n.* shirt (*IA* 114)
53. *a:ṅdhuɽi:* *n.* bathroom
54. *a:ṅrasya:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) lazy man
55. *a:ji:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) father's mother
56. *a:ṭe:ma:-* *v.i.* to evaporate (as water)
57. *a:ṭh* *num.* eight (*IA* 941)
58. *a:ɽ-* *v.i.* to weep, cry (240)
59. *a:ɽma:ɽso:* *n.* wife and husband
60. *a:ɽe:* *n.* a plate that contains copper coins, betel nuts, dried coconut kernel, etc. offered at the time of settling a marriage.
61. *a:ta:l* *adj.* of that kind (1)
62. *a:ti:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) mother-in-law; father's sister (121)
63. *a:to:r* *adj.* of that type (*m*) (1)
64. *a:ni:*, *ani:* clitic. and (*IA* 399)
65. *a:nda:l* *n* (*pl.* *-i:r*) blind man (*IA* 385)
66. *a:p* *clitic* meaning 'like, in the manner' (see p. 72).
67. *a:pu:s-* *v.t.* to stop (286)

68. *a:ya:r* it is sufficient
69. *a:yi:* *clitic* or
70. *a:r-* *v.i.* 1. (thirst) to be satisfied, 2. to be come cool (346)
71. *a:ru:* *n* iron spike at the end of a driving stick (*IA* 1313)
72. *a:ru:beḍḍe:* *n.* a stick with an iron spike
73. *a:ru:s-* *v.t.* to cool (346)
74. *a:rsa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) mirror (*IA* 1143)
75. *a:li:* *n.* pipal, *Ficus religiosa*
76. *a:lu:* *n* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) potato (*IA* 1388)
77. *a:v-* *v.t.* to cross
78. *a:vu:k-* life (< Skt.)
79. *a:vri: ki:-* *v.t.* to embrace (*IA* 1414)
80. *a:sku:ɽ* *n.* (*pl.* *a:sku:k*) axle (DBIA 7; *IA* 21)
81. *igga:ɽa:l* *adv.* from here
82. *igge:* *adv.* here (351)
83. *iṅṅe:* *adv.* now (351)
84. *icco:r* *adj.* this much (351)
85. *iṭṭ-* *v.t.* to touch (383)
86. *itta:la: ki:-* *v.t.* to announce, make known
87. *id* *pron.* she it (proximate) (351)
88. *in-* *v t.* to say (737)
89. *ina:* *clitic* like, as if (*IA* 5277)
90. *indki:*, *inke:* *adv.* now (351)
91. *ir-*[1] *v.i.* to ooze
92. *ir-*[2] *v.t.* to put (375)
93. *iv* *pron* they (*non-m.*) (proximate) (351)
94. *ivvi:r* *num.* two (*m.*) (401)
95. *iso:b* *n.* 1. counting; 2. care.
96. *i:c-* *v.i.* to blow the nose (2153)
97. *i:ta:ṅ* *n.* (things) of this type (351)
98. *i:ta:l* *adj.* of this type (351)
99. *i:to:r* *adj.* (man) of this type (351)
100. *ukɽe:ma:-* *v.i.* to sweat (*IA* 1741)
101. *uga:di:* *n.* the month of March–April (Te. *uga:di* first day of the year)
102. *uṅṅ-* *v.i.* & *t.* to swing a cradle (629)
103. *uccu:ṭi:* *n.* date palm.
104. *ujju:ɽa:-* *v.i.* to dawn (*IA* 1668, 1670)
105. *ujɽe:ma:-* *v.i.* to dawn („)

106. *uṭṭa:ɾ* *n.* (*pl* *uṭṭa:k*) camel *IA* 2387)
107. *uḍḍa:n* *adj* flying (Pa. *uɾcen-* to fly away; *IA* 1679)
108. *uɾi:ki:-* *v.t.* to make to fall down.
109. *uɾu:m* *n.* (*pl.* *uɾu:k*) tick, wart. (519)
110. *uɾk-* *v.i.* to urinate (576)
111. *unḍe:* *adv.* also, again
112. *uta:r* *n.* steep (*IA* 1791)
113. *udd-* *v.i.* to sit (623)
114. *undi:* *num.* one (*non-m*) (834)
115. *un-* *v.t.* to drink (516)
116. *unno:ɾa: ga:lu:m* *n.* summer
117. *uppu:s-* *v t.* to make to sit (623)
118 *umm-* *v.t.* to pull, drag
119. *uysa:r a:-* *v.i.* to become active.
120. *uru:ṅ-* *v.i.* to be broken (799)
121. *uru:s-* *v.t.* to break (799)
122. *urs-* *v.t.* to transplant (650)
123. *ursva:l* *n.* transplanting (,,)
124. *ul* *n.* urine (553)
125. *ulli:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) onion (605)
126. *us-* *v t.* to pound (498)
127. *usi:r ki:-* *v.i.* to be late
128. *usi:rka:* *n.* a tree the roots of which are used for curing snake bite
129. *usu:m-* to wipe, clean with a cloth (493)
130. *usu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to pound (498)
131. *usk-* *v.i.* to spit (495)
132. *uske:* *n.* sand (492)
133 *usmu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to wipe (493)
134. *uh-*[1] *v.t.* to lean heavily on a stick as an old man does (650)
135. *uh-*[2] *v.t.* to make to drink (516)
136. *uhk-*[1] *v.i.* to blow; blow a musical instrument (554)
137. *uhk-*[2] *v.t.* to surround
138. *uhpu:s-* *v.t.* to make to drink (516)
139. *u:ka:ɾ* *n.* (*pl.* *u:ka:k*) swing, cradle (629)
140. *u:c* *n.* height (cf. *IA* 1634)
141. *u:ɾ-*[1] *v t.* to plough (592)
142. *u:ɾ-*[2] *v.t.* to comb (593)
143. *u:ɾe:ma:-* *v.i.* to go up (*IA* 1697)
144. *u:ti:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) a kind of bird called *burka piṭṭa* in Te.

145. *u:m–* *v.t.* to pull (629)
146. *u:s*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *–k*) sugar-cane
147. *u:s–*[2] *v.i.* (milk) to overflow (648)
148. *u:s–*[3] *v.t.* to smear floor with cowdung solution (493)
149. *u:sa:* *n.* flow of water, flood (648)
150. *u:sri:* *n.* a kind of bird.
151. *ekku:n ansi:* *num.* seventy-nine (*IA* 2502)
152. *ekku:n ca:li:s* *num.* thirty-nine (*IA* 2495)
153. *ekku:n novva:d* *num.* eighty-nine (*IA* 2497)
154. *ekku:n panna:s* *num.* forty-nine (*IA* 2498)
155. *ekku:n sattar* *num.* sixty-nine (*IA* 2501)
156. *ekku:n sa:ṭh* *num.* fifty-nine (*IA* 2500)
157. *ekku:ni:s* *num.* nineteen (*IA* 2499)
158. *ekke: ansi:* *num.* eighty-one (*IA* 2491)
159. *ekke:va:n* *num.* fifty-one (*IA* 2472)
160. *ekke: vi:s* *num.* twenty-one (*IA* 2476)
161. *ekyattar* *num.* seventy-one (*IA* 2479)
162. *ekhi:n piyy–* *v t.* to believe
163. *ekhya: nov* *num.* ninety-one (*IA* 2471)
164. *enju:r* *n.* a sweet preparation made by pounding jaggery and sesamum seeds together (cf. 726)
165. *eṛki:* *n.* fever
166. *eṛj* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) bear (729)
167. *etti:s* *num.* thirty-one (*IA* 2469)
168. *edd–* *v.t.* 1. to sow; 2. to serve food (735)
169. *edda: kaṭṭe:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) fire-wood
170. *eddi:* *n.* sunshine (738)
171. *eri:–* *v.t.* to pull, drag (4243; this entry must be brought under initial **e–*.)
172. *elli:* *n.* (*pl.* *elk*) rat (710)
173. *evv–* *v.i.* 1. to reach; 2. to be sufficient (693)
174. *eh–* *v.t.* to make to dance (757)
175. *e:k ca:ṛ* *num.* forty-one (*IA* 2464)
176. *e:k sa:ṭh* *num.* sixty-one (*IA* 2478)
177. *e:kta:r* *n.* (*pl.* *–k*) a musical instrument
178. *e:ṛu:ṅ* *num.* seven (*non–m.*) (772)
179. *e:ṛvi:r* *num.* seven (*m.*) (772)
180. *e:t-* *v.t.* to take, receive, buy (681 or 766)
181. *e:tma:* *n.* a festival
182. *e:ni:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) elephant (4235)
183. *e:nd-* *v i.* to dance (757)

184. *e:ndu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to dance (757)
185. *e:r* *n.* (*pl. ehk*) water (4233)
186. *e:ri:* *n.* the part of the honey-comb where there will be no honey (441)
187. *ojje:* *n.* (*pl. -ṅ*) bundle of sticks
188. *oṛu:ṅ-* *v.i.* to be peeled (841)
189. *oṛu:s-* *v.t.* to peel (841)
190. *oṛki:* *n.* knowledge (cf. 854)
191. *oṛki: ir-* *v.t.* to remember, recognize
192. *oṛke:ma:-* *v.i.* to know, understand
193. *oh-* *v.t.* to break (as a pot) (799)
194. *o:-* *v.t.* to carry, take, escort (831)
195. *o:nḍi:* *n.* butter
196. *o:ta:ṛ* *n.* (*pl. o:ta:k*) woman
197. *o:pa:* *n.* basement of a creeper
198. *o:r-* *v.i.* to be broken (as a pot) (799)
199. *o:ri:* *n* (*pl. -ṅ*) row of plants.
200. *o:sri:* *n.* varandah
201. *kaṅva:* *n.* (*pl. -ṅ*) needle
202. *kacci:* *n.* iron
203. *kanjk-* *v.i.* to dream (1184)
204. *kaṭ* *n* liver
205. *kaṭṭ-* *v.t.* to meet, tie (961)
206. *kaṭṭa:* *n.* (*pl. -ṅ*) bank of a tank (961)
207. *kaṭṭiya:l tara:s* *n.* a kind of snake with stripes over the body
208. *kaṭṭi:n* *n.* difficulty (< Skt.)
209. *kaṭṭu:ṛi:* *n.* a kind of fish called *jella* in Te.
210. *kaṭṭu:rni:* *u.* (*pl. -ṅ*) a kind of fish
211. *kaṭṭu:l* *n.* (*pl. -k*) cot (960)
212. *kaṭṭe: nu:si:* *n.* wood-pecker
213. *kaṭṭe:* *n.* (*pl. -ṅ*) stick (Te. *kaṭṭe* firewood)
214. *kaṭṭe:ṛe:ma:-* *v.i.* to worry
215. *kaṭṭo:ṛa:l* *n.* priest (of an exogamous division).
216. *kaṛ* *n.* (*pl. -k*) eye (973(a))
217. *kaṛ-* *v.i.* (thread) to enter into the eye of the needle (1142)
218. *kaṛi:-* *v.i.* to become rotten
219. *kaṛu:s-*[1] *v.t.* to make to rot.
220. *kaṛu:s-*[2] *v.t.* to put thread into the eye of the needle.
221. *kaṛe:* *n.* (*pl.*)-*ṅ*) silver wristlet (*IA* 3775)

222. *kaṛba:* *n.* dried stalks of millet, etc used as fodder (*IA* 2652)
223. *kattu:l* *n.* lead
224. *kaddi:* *adp.* at any time
225. *kapṛe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) cloth (IA 2871)
226. *kablema:-* *v.t.* to agree
227. *kamma:y ki:-* *v.t.* to earn
228. *kamma:r paṭṭa:* *n.* rainbow
229. *kammi:* *n.* deficiency, want of money
230. *kamka:* *u* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) turmeric
231. *kay* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) hand (1683)
232. *kayṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) stick
233 *kaypa:t* *n.* information
234. *kaymu:l* *n* bitterness (1047)
235. *kayy-* *v.i.* to be bitter (1047)
236. *kaysa:r* *n.* (*pl.* *kaysa:k*) broomstick
237. *kariya:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) bud
238. *kari:-* *v.t.* to learn (1090)
239. *karu:* *n.* hunger (1081)
240. *karu:-* *v.i.* (curry) to be charred (1073) (a)
241. *karu:m* *postp.* near
242. *karu:mne:r* *n.* neighbours
243. *kare:ma:-* *v.i.* to be or become known (1090)
244. *karko:ṛa:* *n.* plane
245. *karca:* *n.* expenditure
246. *karpa:* *n.* herd of animals
247. *karbu:r* *n.* water-melon
248. *kars-* *v.i.* to play (1172)
249. *karsu:s-* *v t.* to make to play (1172)
250. *kal* *n.* toddy (1158)
251. *kall-* *v.t.* to steal (1156)
252. *kalli:-*[1] *v.t.* to give one rupee to the people of every house at the time of a marriage.
253. *kalli:-*[2] *v.i.* to shake hands (1092)
254. *kalle:* *n.* (*pl.* *kalli:r*) thief (1156)
255. *kavvu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to laugh (1053)
256. *kavṭa:* *n.* *Feronia elephantum* (*IA* 2749)
257. *kavṛi: lim* *n.* a variety of margosa the leaves and the bark of which are used in medicine
258. *kavv-* 1. *v.i.* to laugh; 2. *v.t.* to love (1053)
259. *kavvu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to laugh (1053)

260. *kasa:* *n.* deep pool (*IA* 2618)
261. *kasa:ṭi:* *n* the bell tied to a cow.
262. *kask-* *v.t.* to bite (920)
263. *kah-* *v.t.* 1. to measure (grain, etc.); 2. to count (*IA* 2617)
264. *kahu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to measure, count (*IA* 2617)
265. *ka:ka:ṛ* *n.* (*pl. ka:ka:k*) crow (1197)
266. *ka:ka:l* *n.* (*pl. -i:r*) father's younger brother (Parji *ka:kal* id., step-father. (*IA* 2998)
267. *ka:ki:* *n.* (*pl. -k*) 1. mother's younger sister; 2. father's younger brother's wife (*IA* 2998)
268. *ka:ko:* *n* (*pl. -k*) mother's mother
269. *ka:kṛe:* *n.* cucumber, *Cucumis melo-utilissimus* (*IA* 2817; *DBIAL* 65)
270. *ka:c-*[1] *v.t.* to dig (S198)
271. *ka:c-*[2] *v.t.* to string (as beads, flowers)
272. *ka:cu:s-*[1] *v.t.* to cause to dig (see s.v. ka:c-[1])
273. *ka:cu:s-*[2] *v t.* to cause to string
274. *ka:nj-* *v.t.* 1. to bear load (on shoulder); 2. to take child into one's arms (1193)
275. *ka:ṭa:* *n.* (*pl. -ṅ*) sting of the bee (*IA* 2668)
276. *ka:ṛa:l* *n.* honey-comb.
277. *ka:ṛa:l niy* *n.* honey
278. *ka:ṛi:* *n.* (*pl. -ṅ*) dried stalk
279. *ka:ṛe:l, ka:ṇe:r* *n.* tears (973(b))
280. *-ka:ṛki:* because (used after a past adj.)
281. *ka:ṇḍi:* *n* (*pl. -r*) boy (cf. *IA* 2718)
282. *ka:na:r to:ṛi:* *n.* black soil
283. *ka:pu:s* *n.* cotton (*IA* 2877)
284. *ka:pe:* *n.* (*pl -ṅ*) shell of a mahua flower
285. *ka:m* *n.* work (*IA* 2892)
286. *ka:ya:* *n* (*pl. -ṅ*) unripe fruit (1220)
287. *ka:ra: udd-* *v t.* to hatch (eggs)
288. *ka:re:* *n.* (*pl. -ṅ*) small louse
289. *ka:re:la:* *n.* the gourd *Momordica charantia*, Balsampear (*IA* 3061)
290. *ka:rti:* *n.* the eighth month of the Gond year (*IA* 3070)
291. *ka:rya:l* *n.* black (1073)
292. *ka:l* *n.* (*pl. -k*) leg (1238)
293. *ka:l vaḍḍa:* *n.* north
294. *ka:va:ṛ* *n.* (*pl. ka:va:k*) door (*IA* 2963)

295. *ka:vṭa:* *n.* the end of a sword.
296. *ka:vṛi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) carrying yoke with slings at each end for carrying things (1193)
297. *ka:s-* *v.i.* to be boiled (1219)
298. *ka:su:r* *n.* (*pl* *ka:su:k*) cart (< M.)
299. *ka:su:s-* *v t.* to boil (1219)
300. *ka:sɔ:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) tortoise (*IA* 2619)
301. *kiṭku:r* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) cockroach
302. *kinna:n* *adj* wet, cool (1333)
303. *kinna:n a:-* *v.i* to become cool (as food) (1333)
304. *kinni:ta:* *adj* cold (1333)
305. *kipṭya:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) mucus crust in nose (cf. *IA* 3831)
306. *kiyyu:s-* *v t.* to cause to do (1628)
307. *kisk-* *v t.* to pinch (1271)
308. *ki-* *v.t.* to do (1628)
309. *ki:kra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) file
310. *ki:kri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) fiddle
311. *ki:v* *n.* kindness (cf. IA 3437)
312. *ki:v ki:-* *v t.* to be kind
313. *kukku:* *n.* saffron powder (IA 3214)
314. *kukku: kumri:* *n.* Indian cuckoo
315. *kucci: ki:-* *v.t.* to strike with the fist
316. *kuṭṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) dried stem of maize, etc.
317. *kuṭṭa:r* *n* corn without grains
318. *kuṛe:l* *n.* (*pl.* *kuṛe:k*) culvert
319. *kuṛka:* *n* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) ear-ring
320. *kunṭa:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) a man without hand
321. *kuttu:l* *n.* a wooden stool
322. *kuddu:r ḍokke:* *n.* lizard
323. *kunbi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-r*) farmer (IA 3235)
324. *kuppa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) heap (1440)
325. *kubre:* *n.* cucumber
326. *kumma:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) man of the potter caste (IA 3310, DBIA 109)
327. *kumme:*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) woman of the potter caste
328. *kumme:*[2] *n* (*pl* *-ṅ*) hornet
329. *kura:* *n.* (*pl* *-ṅ*) male calf (1537)
330. *kurki:* *n.* (*pl* *-ṅ*) shoulder (1527)
331. *kurku:m* *n.* (*pl.* *kurku:k*) pustule, blister, boil (1482)
332. *kurma:* *n.* chaff
333. *kurvi:* *n.* (*pl* *-ṅ*) pot (S256)

334. *kurs* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) antelope (1485)
335. *kus-* *v.t.* to drop (feathers) (as peacock)(Add to S265)
336. *kusa:y* *adv.* in a low tone, secretly
337. *kusi:* *n.* liking
338. *kusmu:s man-* *v.i* to be silent
339. *kusri:* *n.* (*pi* *-ṅ*) curry (1467)
340. *kuhi:* *n* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) well (*IA* 3400, 3912)
341. *kuhce:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) a kind of fish called *a:lugu* in Te.
342. *ku:ṭa:* *n.* *cubit*
343. *ku:ṭa:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) lame man (1408)
344. *ku:ṭi* *n* (*pl* *-k*) lame woman (1408)
345. *ku:ṛ-* *v i.* to roll down (cf. 1511)
346. *ku:ṛi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) leaf-plate (S282)
347. *ku:ṛ:us-* *v t* to cause to roll down (cf. 1511)
348. *ku:ysa:* *n.* (*pl.* *ṅ*) crowbar; ploughshare (Parji *ku:ci*, *ku:cu* (*pl.* *ku:ckul*) crowbar; S276)
349. *ku:r* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) dead body.
350. *ku:rk-* *v.i.* to doze (1582)
351. *ku:la:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) buttock (1585. This group is probably from *IA* 3353 **kulla* neck, back, buttock.)
352. *ku:lu:m* *n.* pus,
353. *ku:lya:* *n.* (*pl* *-k*) pieces (of vegetables)
354. *ku:s-* *v i.* to coo (1551)
355 *ker-* *v.t.* 1. to wear, 2. to apply saffron powder on forehead (1633; addition.)
356. *keru:s-* *v.t.* to cause to wear (1633)
357. *kel* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) hair (1642)
358. *kev* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) ear (1645 (a))
359. *keh-* *v.t.* to shut (door) (1648)
360. *kehu:s-* *v t* to cause to close the door (1648)
361. *ke:nj-* *v.t.* to hear (1677)
362. *ke:ṛa:* *n.* forest
363. *ke:nḍe:r* *n.* hump (cf. *IA* 3997)
364. *ke:p-* *v.t.* 1. to watch over (as cattle); 2. *v.i.* to wait (1192)
365. *ke:y-* *v t.* to call (1658)
366. *ke:re:* *n.* plantain (*IA* 2712)
367. *ke:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) play (*IA* 3918)
368. *ke:sku:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *ke:sku:k*) ladder
369. *kokko:r* *n.* cock's comb
370. *koṅṅa:l baṇḍa:* *n.* big stone.

371. *kojji:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) foot, footprint (Kui koja footprint, track < *IA* 3929)
372. *koṭka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) cowpen, backyard (1713. This group may be from *IA* 4336 *go:ṣṭhá-* cow house)
373. *koṭṭ-* 1. to pierce, a stitch a leaf-plate; 2. to prick, sting (1718)
374. *koṭṭu:ṛi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) room (*IA* 3546)
375. *koṭṭe:yla:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) stick
376. *koṭva:l mi:n* *n.* a kind of fish called *jella* in Te.
377. *koḍḍi:*[1] *n* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) sprout (1787)
378. *koḍḍi:*[2] *n.* (*pl* *-ṅ*) crest of a hill (1787)
379. *koṛo:p* *n.* receptacle made by joining both hands (1511 than 1700 (see *DEDS*); addition.)
380. *koṛke:la:* *adj.* (*pl* *-ṅ*) tender, young (1787)
381. *koṛvi:nj* *n.* fat (1784)
382. *koṛvi:nj niy* *n.* oil prepared out of fat.
383. *koṛs-* *v.i.* to sprout (1787)
384. *konḍa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) eyebrow
385. *kotta:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) coin
386. *koyy-* *v.t.* to pluck, cut (1763)
387. *koyyu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to pluck (1763)
388. *kor* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) cock, fowl (1768)
389. *korpo:nj* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) hen
390. *kora:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) wild boar
391. *kori:* *n.* bean, *Dolichus lablab*
392. *kori:-* *v.t.* to shave (1870)
393. *koru:s-* *v.t.* to cause to shave (1870)
394. *kore:ka:l, kore:ke:l* *n.* ear-wax (1540)
395. *koronja:n* *n.* 1. request; 2 complaint
396. *koro:p* *n.* butter-milk (S 322)
397. *kork-* *v.t.* to bite (1798)
398. *korvi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) cheek (1655)
399. *kohk-*[1] *v.t.* 1. to grind into a paste; 2. to pound (in a mortar); 3. to beat stalks of millet, wheat, etc. on ground so that the seeds fall down (1717)
400. *kohk-*[2] *v.t.* to gore (1824. Addition.)
401. *kohka:* *n.* marking nut tree (S 332)
402 *kohre:* *n.* pumpkin, *Beninkasa cerifera* (*IA* 3374)
403. *ko:ko:* A word used in calling one's own son or any boy (S 302)

404. *ko:ḍa:* *n.* a crown decorated with feathers (worn at the time of dancing.)

405. *ko:ṛa: so:pa:* *n.* a thorny bush called *bommajemuḍu* in Te.

406. *ko:ṛa:*[1] *n.* room (*IA* 3546)

407. *ko:ṛa:*[2] *n.* (*pl* -*ñ*) horse (*IA* 4516)

408. *ko:nḍi:ki:-* *v t* to keep a person forcibly. (S345)

409. *ko:nda:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ñ*) bullock (1837)

410. *ko:pa:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ñ*) mud vessel

411. *ko:ya:ñ* *n. pl.* Gonḍi language (1811)

412. *ko:yta:ṛ* *n.* (*pl. ko:yta:k*) a Gond woman (,,)

413. *ko:yto:r* *n.* (*pl. ko:ytu:r*) a Gond man (,,)

414. *ko:r*[1] *n.* (*pl. kohk*) horn (1824)

415. *ko:r-*[2] *v.i.* to bend in dancing

416. *ko:ra:* *n.* arm-pit

417. *ko:rya:ṛ* *n.* (*pl. ko:rya:k*) daughter-in-law (1787)

418. *ko:rse:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ñ*) charcoal (Naiki.(C) *korse* id.)

419. *ko:la:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ñ*) 1. stick; 2. arrow; 3. slate pencil (1852)

420. *ko:li:*, *ko:ri:* *n* weaver caste (*IA* 3535)

421. *ko:lya:l* *n.* (*pl.* -*i:k*) jackal (Pa. *go:li*; Nk. *koliak*; Kui *kolia* id *IA* 3615)

422. *ko:ve:* *n.* (*pl.* -*k*) red-faced monkey (1819. Addition)

423. *ko:s*[1] *n.* (*pl.* -*k*) a distance of two miles (*IA* 3611)

424. *ko:s*[2] *n.* (*pl.* -*k*) slougn of snake (*IA* 3539)

425. *khaṛa:*[1] *n.* threshing floor (1160)

426. *khaṛa:*[2] *n.* (*pl.* -*k*) small stone (>M.)

427. *khaṛiya:l* *n.* (*pl.* -*i:k*) young tiger (1059 (b))

428. *khaṇḍi:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ñ*) a measure equal to *puṭṭi* in Te.

429. *khay* *adj.* some (*IA* 2696)

430. *khare:ṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ñ*) dried stalk

431. *kha:k* *n.* 1. armpit; 2. side (*IA* 2588)

432. *kha:je:* *n.* a function when the relatives of the bride-groom go to the bride's house for presenting her a sari before marriage.

433. *kha:nḍu:m* *n.* piece (*IA* 3792)

434. *kha:t* *n.* manure (*IA* 3863)

435. *kha:nda:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ñ*) branch of a tree (*IA* 13627)

436. *kha:mda:n* *n.* dynasty race

437. *kha:la:n* *n.* north

438. *khiṛi:* *n.* anus

439. *khi:ɽa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) iron-nail (*IA* 3202)
440. *khunji:* *n.* lock (*IA* 3225)
441. *khupso:ma:-* *v.i.* to enter into something to hide oneself (< H.)
442. *khu:tli:* *n.* (*pl* *-ṅ*) armpit (S213(b))
443. *khu:b* *adv.* well
444. *khu:yṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) ear-ring made of gold
445. *khu:ri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) hoof (*IA* 3906)
446 *khe:kɽe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) crab (*IA* 2816)
447. *khe:ti:* *n.* agriculture (*IA* 3737)
448. *khosi:ki-* *v.t.* to tie up the end position of a dhoti.
449. *kho:kla:*, *kho:kli:* *n.* cough (Pa. *kokl-* to eough, *ko:kli* cough *IA* 3926)
450. *kho:kla: ki:-* *v i.* to cough (*IA* 3927)
451. *kho:ja:* *n.* (*pl* *-ṅ*) bowl
452. *kho:ɽakuri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) cow's thorn, *Tribulus terrestris*
453. *kho:ɽa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) grasshopper
454. *kho:n* *n.* corner (*IA* 3504)
455. *kho:pa:* *n.* braid of hair (*IA* 3939)
456. *kho:bre:* *n.* coconut (*IA* 3936)
457. *kho:ri:* *n.* valley (*IA* 3943)
458. *kho:l* *n.* depth (*IA* 3943)
459. *gaṭṭi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) bundle, knot (of a cloth) (*IA* 4348, 4354)
460. *gaḍḍi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) black-faced monkey (956)
461. *gaṇḍ-* *v.i.* (thorn) to prick (*IA* 2668)
462. *ganda:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:k*) vulture (*IA* 4233; also cf. DBIA 83)
463. *gap muɽu: ṅ-* *v i.* to be up-side-down
464. *gap muɽu: s-* *v t.* to make (something) up-side-down
465. *gamṛi:* *n.* blanket made of wool.
466. *gammat* *n.* happiness fun
467. *garka ja:ɽi:* *n.* a kind of grass, *Agrostis linearis* (1176)
468. *garci:* *n.* thunder (*IA* 4048)
469. *garj-* *v i* to thunder (*IA* 4048)
470. *garda:n* *n.* nape of the neck (*IA* 4387)
471. *garse:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) stair
472. *galbala:* *n.* mischief (of children)
473. *gasi: ki:-* *v.t.* to rub with hands (*IA* 4450)
474. *gasre:ma:-* *v.i.* to roll down
475. *ga:di:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) donkey (*IA* 3979)

476. *ga:ḅa:* *n.* pith of plantain (*IA* 4055)
477. *ga:yki:* *n.* (*pl.* *-r*) a person who tends cattle (ultimately < *IA* 4255)
478. *ga:re:* *n.* wheel used for preparing pots (cf. 1242)
479. *ga:s:* *n.* (*pl* *-k*) morsel (*IA* 4379)
480. *ginda:* *n* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) cloth (*IA* 2721)
481. *gir, gira:* *clitic* also; even
482. *gi.ṛi: pa:-* *v.i* (snake) to lie in coils
483. *gi:to:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) (*stripe* (< Te. *gi:ta* id. 1352)
484. *gugri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) any grain boiled and seasoned.(1360)
485. *guṭṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) hillock (1402)
486. *guṛṅa:* *n.* Adam's apple
487 *guṛse:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) hut (1379)
488. *gunḍa:l* *n.* round (1414)
489. *gunḍu:r ka:ya:* *n.* heart (1412)
490. *gudd-* *v.i.* to quarrel (1536(b))
491. *gunti:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) bow
492. *guppu:ṛ* *n.* (*pl. guppu:k*) pellet-bow.
493. *gubbu:ṛ* *n.* (*pl. gubbu:k*) owl (*IA* 4494)
494. *gubbe:* *n.* lobe of the ear (Te. *gu:ba* id.)
495. *gubra.l* *n.* knot in a tree
496 *gulle:r* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) pellet-bow (< Pers. *gulel* id.)
497. *gulgu:s* *n.* itch
498. *gulva:l* *n.* red saffron power
499. *gusra:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:k*) wolf
500. *guh* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) mushroom (S275)
501. *gu:ṛa:*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) nest (1563)
502. *gu:ṛa:*[2] *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) hamlet (Te. *gu:ḍa* id.)
503. *gu:re:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) wall (*IA* 3251)
504. *ge:cu:ṛi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) tick on cows
505. *goṭṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) quiver (Te. *goṭṭamu*: tube. cylinder. 1714)
506 *gome:ra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) cowdung cake (*IA* 4316)
507. *gore: puṛi:* *n.* a kind of worm called *ro:kali baṇḍa* in Te.
508. *golka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) corn of paddy (1504)
509. *goṣṭi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) language (4339)
510. *goh* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) wheat (*IA* 4287)
511. *gohṛa:l* *n.* male young of tiger, dog, cat, etc. (Pa. *ku:ta*, (NE) *ku:ṭa* male of animal. New etymological group)

512. *gohṛi: ki:-* *v.t.* to squeeze (clothes)
513. *gohṛe:ma:-* *v.i.* (cloth) to become folded
514. *go:ṛ* *adj.* sweet (*IA* 4344)
515. *go:ṛ lim* *n.* curry-leaf tree, *Murraya koengii*
516. *go:ṛ man-* *v.i.* to be sweet
517. *go:pe:ra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) spider
518. *go:bi:* *n.* cabbage (*IA* 4270)
519. *go:yla:l* *adj.* round (*IA* 4321)
520. *go:vardan go:ṭa:m* *n.* place in the centre of a village where neople meet (*IA* 4331)
521. *ghagra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) small vessel (*IA* 4403)
522. *ghaṭka:me:n* for a shortwhile (*IA* 4406)
523. *ghaṭ* *adv.* hard (962)
524. *ghaddi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) hole (*IA* 4050)
525. *ghanne:r* *n.* oleander, *Nerium odorum* (*IA* 2800)
526. *ghari: ki:-* *v.t.* to grind, pulvarize; to filter (1086)
527. *gha:gra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) silver anklet with bells (*IA* 4444)
528. *gha:ṭo:* *n.* food
529. *gha:ṛi:, gha:ṇi:* *n.* smell (*IA* 4531)
530. *gha:v, gha:v* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) wound (*IA* 4460)
531. *gha:r*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) hailstone (Kol. *ga:r*; Ga. (Oll.) *gar* id. < Mar. *ga:r* id)
532. *gha:r*[2] *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) pupil (of eye) (cf. 1073(a))
533. *gha:rka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) a kind of cake prepared out of black gram (Te. *ga:re* id.)
534. *ghuññu:r* *n.* (*pl.* *ghuññu:k*) round-shaped bell tied to the neck of an ox (*IA* 4477)
535. *ghe:ṇḍu:r* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) earthworm (*IA* 4007)
536. *ghogṛi: po:ṇj, ghugṛi: po:ṇj* *n* (*pl.* *-k*) cock (1862)
537. *ghoñra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) kind of worm
538. *ghoṭṭi:* *n.* ankle (*IA* 4479)
539. *gho:ṭi:* *n.* neck
540. *gho:r* *n.* worry, sorrow (< Skt.)
541. *gho:r ki:-* *v i.* to be worried, sorrowful.
542. *cakka:r va:-* *v.i.* to swoon
543. *cacco:la:* *adv.* completely
544. *caṇḍka:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) man of the Harijan caste (< Skt.)
545. *caṇḍke:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) woman of the Harijan caste.(„)
546. *candi:* *n.* food
547. *cayt* *n.* the first month of the year (< Skt.)
548. *carvi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) small brass vessel

549. *cavr* *n.* tied hair (used in blessing) (*IA* 4677)
550. *caha:* *n.* tea (*IA* 5012)
551. *cahki:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) mortar made of stone (1976; not with S 441)
552. *ca:ɾni:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) seive (*IA* 4771)
553. *ca:pa: banḍa:* *n.* stone
554. *ca:pra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) mat
555. *ca:bu:k* *n.* goad
556. *ca:ro:* *n.* animal food (*IA* 4755)
557. *ca:li:s* *num.* forty (*IA* 4656)
558. *cikka:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:k*) mouse
559. *cikla:* *n.* mud (*IA* 4784)
560. *cicca:l vaɾnj* *n.* little finger
561. *cip ṭuṇḍ-* *v.i.* to be joined
562. *cipṛi:* *n.* gummy secretion in the eyes (*IA* 4819)
563. *cimni:* *n.* small lamp.
564. *cira:l*[1] *n.* ring-worm
565. *cira:l*[2] *n.* a kind of bird
566. *cirka:l* *n.* an insect called *ki:cura:yi* in Te.
567. *cilla:l* *adj.* unripe
568. *cilki: a:-* *v.i.* (work) to be finished
569. *ci:ce:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) young berry, fruit just formed after the blossom.
570. *ci:ta:ɾ* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) deer
571. *ci:rni:* *n.* file
572. *cukk-* *v.i.* 1. to commit a mistake; 2. to be avoidable (*IA* 4848)
573. *cukki:* *n.* mistake (*IA* 4848)
574. *cukcuke:ma:-* *v i.* to repent, feel sorry (*IA* 4848)
575. *cuḍḍu:r, cuɾu:r* *adj.* (*pl.* *cuḍḍu:k*) small
576. *cumma:r* *n.* (*pl* *cumma:k*) head-pad (2204)
577. *curi: ki:-* *v.t.* to press legs to relieve pain
578. *curu:ɾ muru:ɾ a:-* *v.i* (cloth) to become squeezed
579. *cuhk-* *v.i.* to smack
580 *cuhkva:l/persa:boṭṭa:* *n.* thumb
581. *cu:co:* *n.* penis
582. *cerupa:n* *num.* fifty-four (*IA* 4638)
583. *cereca:ii:s* *num.* forty-four
584. *cerco:nḍa:* *n.* plaited or matted hair.
585. *cevṭa:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) deafman (< Te. *cevuḍu* deafness)

586. *ceh-* *v.t.* (women) to sing songs showing mirrors to each other (during marriage)
587. *cehti:s* *num.* thirty-six (*IA* 12786)
588. *cehro: e:r, se:ṛo: e:r* *n.* yesterday's water
589. *cehli:* *n.* coarse flour of millet
590. *ce:ṇḍu:* *n.* ball made out of rags (*IA* 2727)
591. *ce:v* *n.* wakefulness (*IA* 4906)
592. *ce:ṣṭe:ṅ* *n. pl.* acts of fun (< Skt.)
593. *cokko:ṭ* *adv.* well (Te. *cakkani, cakkaṭi* good, beautiful, proper)
594. *cokko:ṭna:* *adj.* good, beautiful („)
595. *coru sa:ṭh* *num* sixty-four
596. *core: nov* *num.* ninety-four
597. *core:yansi:* *num.* eighty-four
598. *core:hattar* *num.* seventy-four
599. *col, jol* *n* saliva (2340)
600. *covvi:s* *num.* twenty-four (*IA* 4623)
601. *covti:s* *num.* thirty-four (*IA* 4651)
602. *covda:* *num.* fourteen (*IA* 4606)
603. *coh, cohk-* *v.i.* to itch (2343)
604. *co:ṛi:ki:-* *v.i.* to pat on the back
605. *co:rna:* *n. (pl. -ṅ)* pant
606. *cha:nov* *num.* ninety-six (*IA* 12800)
607. *cha:ṭi:* *n. (pl. -ṅ)* tiffin
608. *chu:co:* *n.* penis
609. *chekṛa:* *n. (pl. -ṅ)* small cart
610. *cheṛi:* *n. (pl. -ṅ)* stick
611. *chetri:* *n. (pl. -ṅ)* umbrella (*IA* 4972)
612. *cheppan* *num.* fifty-six (*IA* 4638)
613. *che: ansi:* *num.* eighty-six.
614. *che: ca:li:s* *num.* forty-six
615. *che: sa:ṭh* *num.* sixty-six
616. *che: hattar* *num.* seventy-six
617. *jatta:* *n. (pl. -ṅ)* grinding stone (*IA* 10412)
618. *jattu:mne:* *adv.* carefully
619. *jatte:* *n. (pl. -ṅ)* shrimp, prawn.
620. *jappi:* *n.* moss
621. *jama: ki:-* *v.t.* to collect
622. *jame:ma:-* *v.i.* to assemble
623. *jar, jara:* *adv.* a little
624. *jalu:-* *v.t.* to chew (1927. Addition)

625. *javk–* *v.t.* to kill (226. Addition < S448.)
626. *javku:s-* *v t.* to cause to kill (226. Addition)
627. *ja:ṭa:* *n.* pulse called *anumulu* in Te.
628. *ja:ṛi:* *n.* grass, weeds (S 387; *IA* 5362)
629. *ja:nu:sa:* *n.* lodging of bridgegroom's party (*IA* 5119)
630. *ja:m* *n.* the guava tree (Te. *ja:ma* id)
631. *ja:va:* *n.* porridge; water in which cooked rice is kept (*IA* 10438)
632. *jiṅga:ni: ki:–* *v.i.* to live
634. *ji:la:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) small bell tied to the neck of an ox.
635. *juṭṭi:* *n.* tuft of hair (2184)
636. *jullu:k* *adv.* a little
637. *juvva:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) yoke (*IA* 10482)
638. *ju:ṛa:* *n.* braid of hair (*IA* 5257)
639. *je:vu:n* *n.* food, feast (M. *je:vaṇ* making a meal, meal, the food served)
640. *johre:ma:–, jhu:re:ma:–* *v.i.* io feel sorry, repent
641. *jo:ka:* *n.* time as in *undi: jo:ka:* once
642. *jo:ṛe:ma:–* *v.i.* to be suitable, proper
643. *jo:ta:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) rope used for tying oxen to the yoke (*IA* 10523)
644. *jo:ta:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *–k*) beam
645. *jhakku:ma:–* *v.i.* to become tried
646. *jhagu:m jhagu:m* *adv.* onomot. word for glittering (*IA* 5076)
647. *jhaṛi:ki:–* *v.t.* to shake clothes so as to remove dust, etc.
648. *jhaṛp–* *v.i.* to fan smoke to the other side (S372)
649. *jaṛpa: ka:su:r* *u.* cart with coverin4
650. *jhalk–* *v.t.* (water) to be spilt (1969)
651. *jha:ṛu:n* *post.p.* whole
652. *jha:r*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *–k*) flame (*IA* 5314)
653. *jha:r*[2] *n.* (*pl.* *–k*) net (IA 5213)
254. *jhi:li:ki:–* *v.t.* to catch (something) while it falls down
655. *jhunju:r* *adj.* dense, thick (of forest) (*IA* 5404)
656. *jhu:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *–k*) shrub (*IA* 5258)
657. *jhu:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) cloth on which pictures are drawn
658. *jhe:nḍa: puñña:r* *n.* a flower plant called *banti* in Te.
659. *jho:kne:* *adv.* slowly (2347)
660. *jho:p* *n.* sleep (2345)
661. *ṭavri:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) hollow earthern lanp.

662. *ṭahka:* *n.* a tree called *ta:ni* in Te.
663. *ṭa:ṭa:* *n.* a vessel made of metal sheet
664. *ṭa:ṭi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) bamboo screen used as door (2464)
665. *ṭa:ṛva:* *n.* chin
667. *ṭa:re:la:*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) churning stick
668. *ṭa:re:la:*[2] *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) front portion of the head.
669. *ṭa:ro:* *n.* tuft of hair in the front portion of a boy's head
670. *ṭa:ro: talla:* *n.* bald head
671. *ṭipli:. ḍa:nḍu:* *n.* two sticks, one small and the other long, used in a game (cf. *IA* 5527)
672. *ṭi:ṭri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) crane
673. *ṭukṛe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) piece (*IA* 5466)
674. *ṭunḍ-* *v.i.* (dirt) to stick to clothes
675. *ṭu:ra:* *n.* crown
676. *ṭenḍ-* *v.t.* to take out; ramove; draw (water) (2480)
677. *ṭenḍu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to take out, remove, draw (water) („)
678. *ṭeppa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) cloud
679. *ṭepsi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) a kind of fish called *huḍḍa paraka* in Te.
680. *ṭoṭṭe:* *n.* female young of tiger, dog, cat, et.
681. *ṭoḍḍi:* *n.* mouth (2698; cf. Bastar Koya *soṇḍe* lip.)
682. *ṭopli:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) basket (round in shape) (*IA* 5482)
683. *ṭosu:r* *adj.* thick (of cloth)
684. *ṭo:kre:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) stone of fruit
685. *ṭo:ṭka:* } *n.* sponge gourd, *Momordica monadelpha*
ṭo:nḍri: } (2880)
686. *ṭhakke:ma:-* *v.i.* to be wearied
687. *ṭha:va:*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) leg of a cot
688. *ṭha:va:*[2], *ṭha:vk* *n.* knowledge
689. *ṭhe:m* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) rain drop (Kol. *ṭe:m ṭe:m* in drops, drop by drop < Mar. *ṭhẽb* drop.)
690. *ṭho:ñra:* *n* (*pl.* *-ñ*) knee (2419)
691. *ṭho:y* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) stone of fruit
692. *ḍagga:ri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) male sambar.
693. *ḍaggu:r* *n.* (*pl.* *ḍaggu:k*) big (cf. *IA* 5423)
694. *ḍanḍ* *n.* upper arm (2476)
695. *ḍabba:* *n.* lock (*IA* 5528)
696. *ḍarṛi:* *n.* an elevated place
697. *ḍavva:ri:ñ kĭ-* *v.t.* to make fun of

698. *ḍa:ka:* *n* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) heel (cf. *IA* 5582)
699. *ḍa:nḍvi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-r*) barber
700. *ḍa:ri:* *n.* pulse (*IA* 6309)
701. *ḍa:la:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) basket (*IA* 5537)
702. *ḍa:v* *n.* time; time or turn to cast or play (M. *da:v* id.)
703. *ḍiyya:* *n* (*pl.* *-k*) young woman (436)
704. *ḍiyyo:r* *n.* (*pl.* *ḍiyyu:r*) young man (436)
705. *ḍi:va:*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) iron ladle (*IA* 5573)
706. *ḍi:va:*[2] *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) lamp (*IA* 6348)
707. *ḍuḍḍe:* *n* female young of a buffalo (Te *du:ḍa* young of a buffalo or cow)
708. *ḍumme:ra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) 1. partially ripe fruit; 2. mahua flowers that have just fallen down from the tree.
709. *ḍurra:* *n* dust (*IA* 6835)
710. *ḍulle:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) basket
711. *ḍuvva:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:k*) tiger (596)
712. *ḍegga:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:k*) small parrot.
713. *ḍemma:* *adj.* left (hand, etc.) (381)
714. *ḍehk-* *v.i.* 1. (pulse) to beat; 2. to fly; 3. (oil, etc.) to overflow while being heated (*IA* 5534)
715. *ḍokke:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) chameleon
716. *ḍoggi:* *n.* old (of cattle)
717. *ḍoppa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) cup or dish of leaves (2420)
718. *ḍohu:n* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) 1. water mixed with chaff, etc. given to animals for drinking; 2. a wooden tub for holding water given to animals.
719. *ḍoho:* *n.* deep pool in a stream (M. *ḍo:ḥ, ḍo:haṇ* id. cf. *IA* 6627 *draha-* deep lake)
720. *ḍhagli: ki:-* *v.t.* to push (somebody) into (well, etc.)
721. *ḍhay-, ḍhey-* *v.i.* to jump (*IA* 5534)
722. *ḍhu:ṭi:*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) fish-basket
723. *ḍhu:ṭi:*[2] *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) stick
724. *ḍheṅṅa:l* *adj.* high, tall
725. *ḍheṅṅa:l boṭṭa:* *n.* middle finger
726. *ḍhe:kla:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) small stone (in rice); (M. *ḍhẽ:kaḷ, ḍhẽ:ku:ḷ* id.)
727. *ḍhe:nḍe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) stalk (< M. *dẽ-ṭh, de:ṭh* id.)
728. *ḍhe:nki:* *n.* back (< M. *ḍe:kh, ḍe:kh* support, basis)
729. *ḍhoḍḍo:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) pit (2907; add Kui *dọḍa* a pitted surface, pitted sore.)
730. *ḍho: ka:lu:m* *n.* summer (cf. *IA* 6245)

731. *ḍho:rka:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i.r*) man who tends cattle (cf. *IA* 6476)
732. *ḍho:rke* *u.* (*pl.* *-k*) woman of the cattle tender caste (cf. *IA* 6476)
733. *ḍho:l* *n* (*pl.* *-k*) drum (*IA* 5608)
734. *ḍho:lki:* *n* (*pl.* *-k*) small drum (*IA* 5608)
735. *ḍho:lkya:l* *n* (*pl.* *-i:r*) drummer (*IA* 5608)
736. *takka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) elder sister (used only with reference to second and third person) (24)
737. *takdi:r* *n.* luck
738. *takli:b* *u.* difficulty
739. *taññña:ṛ maññа:ṛ* *adv.* hurriedly (as in doing a work)
740. *taññe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) spouse's elder sister; elder brother's wife (used only with reference to second and third persons) (2446(a))
741. *taññо:ra:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *taññо:ra:k*) spouse's elder sister (vocative *ayya:*) (see under *taññe:* and *ko:rya:ṛ*)
742. *taṁmari:* *n.* (*pl.* *taṁmark*) grand-son (see under *taññe:* and *mari:*)
743. *taṁmiyya:ṛ* *n* (*pl.* *taṁmiyya:k*) grand-daughter (see under *taññe:* and *miyya:ṛ*)
744. *taṭṭ-* *v.i.* 1- (food) to choke; 2. to remain (by clinging to cloth, etc.) (2460)
745. *taṛa:ki:* *n.* liver (2546)
746. *taṛa:yi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) tank (*IA* 5635)
747. *taṛa:s, taṛnja:l* *n* (*pl.* *-k, -i:k*) wolf
748. *taṛi:-* *v.i.* to think, occur to mind (2466)
749. *taṛmi:* *n.* fire (2542)
750. *tanna:* reflexive pron. (*sg.*) self (2612)
751. *tammu:r* *n.* (*pl* *tammu:k*) younger brother (2513)
752. *tammo:, tammo:k* reflexive pron.(*pl.*). themselves(2582)
753. *tar-* *v.t.* to bring (2526)
754. *tara:s* *n* (*pl.* *-k*) snake (1949)
755. *tara:s ḍokke:* *n.* smooth streaked lizard, *Lacerta interpanctula.*
756. *targ-* *v.t.* to climb
757. *-tarso:* *postp.* amongst
758. *talk-* *v.t.* to ask (No connection with 2821.)
759. *talla:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) head (2529)
760. *talva:r* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) sword (*IA* 5706)

761. *tah-* *v.t.* to raise
762. *tahu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to raise
763. *ta:k-* *v.i* 1. to walk; 2. to happen (2571)
764. *ta:ku:s-* *v.t.* 1. to make to walk; 2. to cause to happen; 3. to rule over a kingdom (2571)
765. *ta:ɾi:* *n.* balance (Te. *takkeḍa)* id.)
766. *ta:ɽ-* v.t. to dig (2547. This entry is most probably related to 2597)
767. *ta:ɽi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) silver rings tied to hair at the back of the ear (S510).
768. *ta:ɽu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to dig (2547)
769. *ta:ɽk-* *v.t.* to scratch with finger-nails (cf. *ta:ɽ-*; *DED* grouping with 2805 is not convincing)
770. *ta:to:* *adj.* fresh. *ta:to: e:r* fresh water.
771. *ta:dmu:rya:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r)* spouse's elder brother. (see *ta:da:l* and *mu:rya:l)*
772. *ta:da:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) elder brother (used only with 2nd and 3rd persons)
773. *ta:do:* *n.* (*pl.* *ta:du:r*) father's father (2580)
774 *ta:n pirne:* *n.* the day next to the day-after-tomorrow.
775. *ta:no:ɽa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) bell-shaped ornaments made of silver (tied to hair of women)
776. *tacpa:-* *v.i.* (sun, moon) to become bright (? 2832)
777. *ta:r*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) 1. string of a musical instrument; 2. (sun's) ray. (M. *ta:r* wire)
778. *ta:r-*[2] *v.t.* to spread the bed (*IA* 1507)
779. *ta:va:* *n. pl.* *-ñ*) earthern frying pan (*IA* 5768)
780. *ta:vi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) iron frying pan (*IA* 5768)
781. *ta:s* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) furrow dug along by the plough (M. *ta:s* id.)
782. *tiɾi:nj* *n.* (*pl.* *-k/tiɾi:sk*) finger-nail
783. *titti:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) lungs
784. *tin-* *v.t.* to eat (2670(a))
785. *tinna:* *adj.* right (hand, etc.) (2670(b))
786. *tiri hattar* *num.* seventy-three
787. *tiri:-* *v.i.* to turn round, revolve (2655)
788. *tirupa:n* *num.* fifty-three
789. *tirusa:ṭh* *num.* sixty-three
790. *tiru:s-* *v.* t. to make to turn, revolve (2655)
791. *tire:ca:li:s* *n.* forty-three
792. *tivv-* *v.i.* to be broken (as rope) (2804. Addition.)

793. *tisro:* adj. third (*IA* 5912)
794. *tih-* *v.t.* to make to eat (2670(a))
795. *ti:ku:r* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) a kind of fly.
796. *ti:kya:ṅ* *n. pl.* mustard seeds
797. *ti:ru:ni:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) centipede.
798. *ti:rp-* *v.t.* to remove small stones from rice (2827)
799. *ti:s* *num.* thirty (*IA* 6015)
800. *tuññ-* *v. t* 1. to do; 2 to prepare (bread); 3. to bathe (*e:r tuñña:* Bathe!)
801. *tuṛu:s-* *v.t.* to winnow (grain)
802. *tutta:ri: baṛga:* *n.* (*pl* *-ṅ*) goad.
803. *tumma:* *n.* babool tree, *Acacia arabica* (S526)
804. *tumri:* *n.* ebony-tree, *Diospyros tomentosa* (2732)
805. *tuhk-* *v.i.* to sneeze (2740)
806. *tuhka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) sneeze (2740)
807. *tu:r-* *v. i.* to fall down (S 535. Addition.)
808. *tu:ri:* *n.* the pulse *Cajamus indicus* (*IA* 5866)
809. *tu:s-* *v.t.* to divide
810. *teṛ-* *v.i.* to become conscious, get up from sleep (2825, Addition)
811. *ter-* *v.t.* to uproot a tree (S 543)
812. *teri:-* *v.t.* to open the door (2667)
813. *teru:s-* *v i.* to quarrel (2832. Addition.)
814. *tervi:* *n.* (*pl* *-ṅ*) a grass, the root of which is a fragrant bulb, *Cyperus rotundus.*
815. *telña:ṛ* *n.* south
816 *teh-* *v.t.* 1. to rouse from sleep; 2. to revive to life. (2840)
817. *tehc-* *v.t.* to winnow (2827)
818. *tehti:s* *num.* thirty-three
819. *te:ka:* *n.* teak, *Tectona grandis* (2842)
820. *te:d-* *v.i.* to get up from sleep (2840)
821. *te: vi:s* *num.* twenty-three
822. *-te:r* *clitic* 1. than; 2. even though (used after a past or a negative conditional form) (Kol. *tiri* id.)
823. *te:ra:* *num.* thirteen (*IA* 6001)
824. *te:rya:* *n.* cucumbur
825. *totta:y* *adj.* old (2899)
826. *tottu:r* *n.* ancestors (2899)
827. *tolle:* *adv.* previous; in ancient times (2899)
828. *toh-* *v.t.* to show (2942)

829. *tohva:l boṭṭa:* *n.* index finger (lit., the finger that shows)
830. *to:ko:r* *n.* tail (2916)
831. *to:c-* *v.t.* to put a vessel on the head (2918)
832. *to:ṛi:* *n.* 1. dry clay; 2. cleansing mud. (S 555)
833. *to:ṛg-* *v.i.* (water) to be spilt (2764)
834. *to:ṛo:* *postp.* with (2939)
835. *to:y-* *v.i.* to swell
836. *to:ya:* *n.* glomerous fig tree, *Ficus glomerata* (2915)
837. *to:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) 1. skin; 2. bark (of tree) (2937)
838. *treya:nsi:* *num.* eighty-three
839. *tre:nov* *num.* ninety-three
840. *thaṛi:* *n.* sea (*IA* 5635)
841. *thayla:* *n.* (*pl.-ñ*) bag
842. *tha:li:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) tumbler (*IA* 13766)
843. *thu:ra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) musical instrument in the shape of a pipe (*IA* 5901)
844. *tho:ṛo:(sa:)* *adj.* some (*IA* 13720)
845. *dakk-* *v.i.* to remain (2443)
846. *dakku:s-* *v.t.* to cause to remain, save (2443)
847. *dancva:l* *n.* pain in the ear (67)
848. *daṇḍa:ri:* *n.* dance
849. *dal* *adj.* thick (of cloth)
850. *dasti:* *n.* towel
851. *dah-* *v.i.* to rise, go up (as waves)
852. *daha:* *num.* ten (*IA* 6227)
853. *dahi:* *n.* curds (*IA* 6146)
854. *da:ṛa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) jaw (*IA* 5803)
855. *da:ṛi:* *n.* beard (*IA* 6250)
856. *da:mṛi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) rope used for tying oxen (*IA* 6283)
857. *dikṛi:* *n.* (*pl* *-ñ*) sari
858. *diyya:* *n* (*pl.* *-ñ*) day
859. *dirma:n pho:ṛd* *n.* the time of sun rise.
860. *divva:ṛi:* *n.* the seventh month of the Gond year. (*IA* 6358)
861. *divve:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) lamp (*IA* 6348)
862. *divs-* *v.t.* to trample
863. *dis-* *v.i.* to appear, be seen (*IA* 6516)
864. *duppa:ri:* *n.* after-noon
865. *dubba:* *n.* dirt (2736)
866. *duru:st ki:-* *v.t.* (doctor) to cure a disease

867. *durs-* *v.t.* to prod, poke (fire), to thrust in (2795)
868. *dusro:* *adj.* second
869. *du:do:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) breast (*IA* 6391)
870. *doṅdiṅ a:-* *v.i.* to dangle.
871. *dobba:* *n.* lung (2898)
872. *dos-* *v.t.* 1. to keep, place; 2. to give
873. *dosu:s-* *v.t.* 1. to cause to keep, place; 2. to cause to give
874. *doh-* *v.t.* to tie (2914)
875. *dohpu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to tie (2914)
876. *do:rna:* *n.* seeder
877. *dhaṛiya:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) eating plate.
878. *dhaṛi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) mountain
879. *dhanu:ṛi:* *n.* herd, flock (of cows)
880. *dhanka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) stroke (*IA* 6736)
881. *dhanda:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) work (*IA* 6727)
882. *dhapka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) cage-trap used for catching rats.
883. *dhavṛa:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:k*) white (*IA* 6767)
884. *dha:t* *n.* resemblance
885. *dhura:ṛi:* *n.* the twelfth month of the Gond year
886. *dhu:ra:*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) the pole that joins the axle and the yoke (*IA* 6826)
887. *dhu:ra:*[2] *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) bank of a river
888. *dho:tre:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) cloth worn by males, dhoti (*IA* 6881)
889. *naksa:* *n.* drawing
890. *naggu:r* *n.* town (<Skt.)
891. *naṭk-* *v.t.* to cut down (tree) (S559)
892. *naṭpe:* *adj.* middle (2959)
893. *naṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) *bug* (2998)
894. *naḍḍi:* *n.* waist (2959)
895. *naḍḍu:m* *n.* centre, middle (2959)
896. *naddu:r* *n. sight*
897. *nanna:* *pron*: I (4234)
898. *namm-*[1] *v.t.* to believe (2975)
899. *namm-*[2] *v.i.* (rope) to break
900. *nammu:s-* *v.t.* 1. to break; 2. to settle (an issue)
901. *naru:m-*[1] *v.i.* to sleep
902. *naru:m*[2] *adj.* soft
903. *naru:m a:-* *v.i.* to become soft after soaking
904. *narka:* *n.* night (2985)

905. *nav num.* nine (*IA* 6984)
906. *nasi:b n.* luck
907. *nah- v.t.* to soak (3006)
908. *na:k- v.t.* to lick (2945)
909. *na:g tara:s n.* cobra (< Skt.)
910. *na:go:ba·l n.* a snake God worshipped by Gonds; a temple of this God is in *ke:sla:pu:r* which is situated at about twenty miles from Utnoor.
911. *na:c n.* dancing (*IA* 7582)
912. *na:ṭ n.* (*pl. -k*) beam
913. *na:ṛi: n.* tomorrow (3025; add Kui *na:ḍisi* morning)
914. *na:ṛe: n.* a measure called *kuncam* in Te.
915. *na:ṛva:nj n.* a snake that appears in the rainy season.
916. *na:nd- v.i.* to be soaked (3006)
917. *na:yu:m na:g n.* a kind of cobra (very short but very venomous)
918. *na:yna:l n.* (*pl. -i.k*) plough (2368)
919. *na:r n.* (*pl. nahk*) village (3012)
920. *na:ra:j n.* unpleasant, despicable
921. *na:ri:*[1] *n.* (*pl. -ñ*) a kind of fish that has thorns on the back.
922. *na:ri:*[2], *na:ru: n.* leech
923. *na:re:l n.* coconut tree (*IA* 7075)
924. *na:lu:ñ num.* four (*non-m.*) (3024)
925. *na:lvi:r num.* four (*m.*) (3024)
926. *nind- v.t.* to be filled (3049)
927. *nindo: adj.* full (3049)
928. *ninne: n.* yesterday (3109)
929. *nippu:s- v.t.* 1. to stop; 2. to erect (3043)
930. *nimme: pron.* you (*sg.*) (3051)
931. *niy n.* oil (3104)
932. *niru:- v.i.* to catch fire (2389)
933. *nill- v.i.* to stand, stop (3043)
934. *nih- v.t.* to fill up (3049)
935. *ni:r n.* ashes (3060)
936. *ni:re: n.* last year (S 567; add Te. *niruḍu* id.; cf. also 3049.)
937. *ni:la:ṛ n.* blue (*IA* 7563)
938. *nuksa:n n.* destruction
939. *nuñ n.* sesamum (3081)

940. *nulpe:* *n.* evening (S 787; add Te. *mulugu* to be immersed)
941. *nulle:* *n. (pl. -ṅ)* mosquito (3077)
942. *nu:r* *n. (pl. nuhk)* hundred (3090)
943. *nu:l* *n.* thread (3087)
944. *nettu:r* *n.* blood (3106)
945. *ney* *n. (pl. -k)* dog (3022)
946. *neynoṛnj* *n. (pl. -k)* chameleon
947. *nero:nḍa:* *n.* caster-oil
948. *nelli:* *n. emblic myrobalan, Phyllanthus emblica* (3115)
949. *nehna:* *adv.* slowly
950. *nehri:* *n.* breakfast
951. *ne:k-* *v.i.* (musical instrument) to sound (S 579)
952. *ne:ku:s-* *v.t.* to play a musical instrument (S 579)
953. *ne:ṅ-* *v.t.* to enter (S 581)
954. *ne:ṭi:* clitic used after the name of a day (2381)
955. *ne:nḍ*[1] *n.* today (2381)
956. *ne:nḍ-*[2] *v.i.* (plant) to take root (2380. Addition)
957. *ne:sk-* *v.i.* to breathe (3120)
958. *noṛk-* *v.i.* to crawl (on stomach) (3076)
959. *noṛku:s-* *v.t.* to make (child) to crawl on stomach (3076)
960. *nor-* *v.t.* to wash (3136)
961. *noru:s-* *v.t.* to wash (hands, legs, etc.) (3136)
962. *novva:nov* *num.* ninety-nine (*IA* 7001)
963. *novra:l* *n. (pl. -i:r)* bridegroom (*IA* 7013)
964. *novri:* *n. (pl. -k)* bride (*IA* 7013)
965. *novva:d* *num.* ninety (*IA* 6995)
966. *no:-* *v.i.* to pain (3143)
967. *no:ṭ-* *v.t.* to entwine (3087)
968. *no:ṭu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to entwine (3087)
969. *no:ṛe:* *n. (pl. -ṅ)* 1. string, rope; 2. bowstring (2369)
970. *no:r-* *v.t.* to grind in a grindlng stone (3089)
971. *pakka: ki:-* *v.t.* to decide, settle
972. *pajje:* *n.* behind (*IA* 7999)
973. *panca:nov* *num.* ninety-five (*IA* 7665)
974. *panca:van* *num.* fifty-five (*IA* 7666)
975. *panci:s* *num.* twenty-five (*IA* 7672)
976. *pance: ansi:* *num.* eighty-five (*IA* 7683)
977. *pance: ca:li:s* *num.* forty-five
978. *pance: sa:ṭh* *num.* sixty-five

979. *pance*: *hattar* *num.* seventy-five
980. *panj-* *v.i.* (stomach) to be filled (3174)
981. *paṭṭ-* *v.i.* to lie down (3190)
982. *paṭṭa:ṛi:-* *n.* a man of Pardhan caste
983. *paṭṭu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to lie down (3190)
984. *paḍḍa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) female calf (3208)
985. *paṛa:na:* *adj.* old (3296)
986. *paṛīya:*, *paṇiya:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) comb (3607)
987. *paṛi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) ladle
988. *paṛi:ṅ* clitic meaning "entirely", occurs only after the word *narka:* night.
989. *paṛo:sa:* *n.* matter
990. *paṛsa:ṅ* *n. pl.* cold
991. *paṇḍ-* *v.i.* to become ripe (3299)
992. *paṇḍi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) ripe fruit (3299)
993. *paṭti:* *n* blade
994. *patlo:* *adj.* thin (*IA* 7736)
995. *paddi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) pig (3326)
996. *paddu:r* *n.* end portion of a dhoti.
997. *padna:* *n.* sharpness (3228)
998. *pandra:* *num.* fifteen (*IA* 7662)
999. *panna:s* *num.* fifty (*IA* 7682)
1000. *paynḍa:* *n.* bundle
1001. *paysa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) money
1002. *para:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) a kind of snake that has dots on its body.
1003. *pari:-* *v.i.* to fly (3311)
1004. *parka:* *n.* a tree called *pariki* in Te.
1005. *parka:ṛa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) foot-print
1006. *pal* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) tooth, fang (3288)
1007. *pal viyy-* *v.i.* to dawn (4570)
1008. *pasi: ki:-* *v t.* to deceive
1009. *pasti:s* *num.* thirty-five (*IA* 7661)
1010. *pahaje:*, *pahajle:* (it) is necessary (*IA* 8492)
1011. *paha:na:* *adj.* 1. wet; 2. raw, green, tender (3161)
1012. *pa:-* *v.t.* 1. to beat; 2. to kill (S644)
1013. *pa:go:ṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) turban.
1014. *pa:ṅu:ṛ* *n.* (*pl* *pa:ṅu:k*) cloth (*IA* 7648)
1015. *pa:cvi:* *n.* naming ceremony (cf. *IA* 8828)
1016. *pa:ṭpilla:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) female young of a goat or sheep (*IA* 8015)

1017. *pa:ṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) song (3348)
1018. *pa:ṭu:m po:ri:* *n.* female young of a goat or a sheep (*IA* 8015)
1019. *pa:ṭla:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) head of the village (*IA* 7703)
1020. *pa:ṭi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) slate (*IA* 7699)
1021. *pa:ṛi:*[1] *n.* house-name, exogomous division
1022. *pa:ṛi:*[2] *n.* obstruction
1023. *pa:ti:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) row of bulls for threshing paddy (*IA* 7646)
1024. *pa:tu:r* *adj.* thin (*IA* 7736)
1025. *pa:pe:*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) uvula
1026. *pa:pe:*[2] *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) butterfly (3360)
1027. *pa:yri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) step (*IA* 7752)
1028. *pa:yli:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) a measure for measuring grain (Te. *ma:nika*)
1029. *pa:ra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) aerial root of a banyan tree
1030. *pa:ri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-r*) son's or daughter's father-in-law
1031. *pa:ri:ṅ boḍḍi:ṅ* *n.* the amount, clothes, etc. given to the bride's father by the bridegroom.
1032. *pa:rya:k* *n.* the assembly in which the members of the bride's party and the bridegroom's party sit together during marriage.
1033. *pa rya:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *pa:rya:k*) son's or daughter's mother-in-law
1034. *pa:l* *n* milk (3370)
1035. *pa:lniy* *n.* ghee (see s.v. *pa:l, niy.*)
1036. *pa:la:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) tender leaves (*IA* 7969)
1037. *pa:lki:* *n.* palanquin (*IA* 7964)
1038. *pa:sri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) weighing stone (*IA* 8138)
1039. *pinjra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) cage (*IA* 7685)
1040. *piṭṭe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) bird (3418)
1041. *pi:ṛ* *v.i.* (grain) to pop (3446)
1042. *piṛc-* *v.i.* (hair) to become grey (See s.v. *piṛsk-*)
1043. *piṛi:-* *v.i.* to be overboiled
1044. *piṛu:s-*[1] *v.t.* to fry (3446)
1045. *piṛu:s-*[2] *v.t.* to boil
1046. *piṛk* *n.* handful (3412. Addition.)
1047. *piṛka:* *n.* (*pl* *-ṅ*) tile
1048. *piṛp* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) mat
1049. *piṛsk-* *v.i.* (hair) to become grey (3549)
1050. *pittu:ṛ* *n.* brass (*IA* 8184)

1051. *piyy-* *v.t.* to hold, catch (4567)
1052. *piyya:l* *n.* day time (3151)
1053. *pir-*[1] *v.i.* to sprout from earth (3622)
1054. *pir-*[2] *v.i.* (fire) to be extinguished
1055. *pir*[3] *n.* rain (3610)
1056. *pirga:lum* *n.* rainy season
1057. *pirne:* *n.* two days after tomorrow (3452)
1058. *pis-* *v i* to live (3442)
1059. *pisa:ñ* *n. pl.* madness (3407)
1060. *pisa:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) mad man (,,)
1061. *pih-* *v.t.* to extinguish (fire)
1062. *pihk-* *v.i.* to fart, break wind (3428)
1063. *pihka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) fart (3428)
1064. *pi:ñ* *n. pl.* excrement (3455)
1065. *pi:nj* *n.* a kind of tree
1066. *pi:ṛi: ki:-* *v.t.* to squeeze (as neck) (< Skt.)
1067. *pi:ni:* *n.* cold (3322)
1068. *pi:ni: ga:lu:m* *n.* winter
1069. *pi:r-* *v.t.* 1. to milk; 2. to squeeze (3474)
1070. *puñña:r* *n.* (*pl.* *puñña:k*) flower (3564)
1071. *pujja:ri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-r*) a Kolam man
1072. *puṭṭ-* *v.i.* 1. to be born; 2. to be available (3501)
1073. *puṭṭu:s* *v.t.* to search and find out
1074. *puṛi:* *n.* (*pl.* *puṛk*) worm (3537)
1075. *puṛpu:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) black gram, *Phaseolus radiatus*
1076. *putti:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) ant hill (3559)
1077. *pun* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) wound (3506)
1078. *pun-* *v.t.* to solve a riddle (3563)
1079. *pura:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *pura:k*) pigeon (3555)
1080. *purka:* *n.* bottle gourd, *Cucurbita lagenaria* (3553)
1081. *purki:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) louse
1082. *puh-*[1] *v.t.* to tie oxen to a plough or cart (3577)
1083. *puh-*[2] *v.t.* to make wet (3731)
1084. *pu:ṛ-* *v.t.* to chase away
1085. *pu:ṛe:* *n.* vagina (*IA* 8371)
1086. *pu:r-* *v.i.* to become wet, drenched (3731. Addition.)
1087. *pu:s* *n.* the tenth month of the Gond year (*IA* 8307)
1088. *pu:s ki:-, pusi: ki:-* *v.t.* to ask, question (*IA* 8352)
1089. *peṭṭi:* *n* (*pl.* *-ñ*) belly (*IA* 8376)
1090. *peṛe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) stone of fruit, seed (3417)
1091. *pette:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṷ*) ant (3430)

1092. *pendo:* *n.* (*plt* *-ṅ*) riddle (3425)
1093. *penne:* *n.* (*pl.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) frog (3261)
1094. *per-* *v.t.* to pick up, gather (3623)
1095. *pera: bokki:* *n.* a big honeycomb (3614)
1096. *peru:s-* *v.t.* to cause to pick up (3623)
1097. *pere:k* *n. pl.* rice (3286)
1098. *persa:* *adj.* big, great (3613)
1099. *persa: bha:vey* *n* the month of May.
1100. *perso:r* *adj.* (*pl. persu:r*) elder (3613)
1101. *pesi:* *v.i.* 1. to come out; 2. to start on journey (3594)
1102. *pese:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) green gram, *Phaseolus mungo* (3250)
1103. *pehle:, pehla:* *adj.* first (< Ar.)
1104. *pe:ka:l* *n.* (*pl. pe:ku:r*) boy (3248)
1105. *pe:ku:r ve:ku:r* *n. pl.* children and others (3248)
1106. *pe:ṛa:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) boy (3248)
1107. *pe:ṛi:, pe:ṛgi.* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ, pe:ki:ṅ*) girl (3248)
1108. *pe:ṇḍa:* *n.* anus (3636)
1109. *pe:n* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) God (3635)
1110. *pe:pi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-r*) father's elder brother (3613)
1111. *pe:pre:* *n.* (*pl* *-ṅ*) a musical instrument in the shape of a pipe.
1112. *pe:ri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) 1. mother's elder sister; 2. father's elder brother's wife (3613)
1113. *pe:lk-* *v.i.* to defecate (3636)
1114. *poṭ* *n.* 1. husk; 2. peel (3636)
1115. *pott-* *v.i.* to burn (3691)
1116. *pottu:s-* *v.t.* to kindle, cause to burn (3691)
1117. *poddu:r* *n.* (*pl. poddu:k*) intentine
1118. *podde:la:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) bush, shrub (3686)
1119. *poyyu:s-* *v.t.* to season (curry) (3483)
1120. *porke:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) water-snake
1121. *polle:l sa:ri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) a sweetmeat called *bu:re* in Te.
1122. *povva:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) flute (*IA* 8391)
1123. *poha:nya:l* *n.* (*pl* *-i:r*) relative (*IA* 8973)
1124. *pohu:nca:r, pahnuri:* *n.* pudding (*IA* 8973)
1125. *pohpi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) a big chisel (3646)
1126. *pohra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) bucket (< M.)
1127. *po:ṅ-* *v.t.* 1. (pus or blood) to come out of the wound; 2. to swell (3658)

1128. *po:nj* *n.* hen (*pl.* *-k*) (Te. *punju* id.)
1129. *po:ṛd* *n.* sun, time (3724)
1130. *po:ṛri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) calf (of leg) (< M.)
1131. *po:nḍ-* *v.t.* to wear (sari or dhoti) (3577)
1132. *po.ti:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) 1. small bead (*IA* 8403)
1133. *po:y-* *v i* to bloom. flower (3564)
1134. *po:ya:* *n.* smoke (3483)
1135. *po:ra:* *n* the fifth month of the Gond year
1136. *po:ra:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *po:ra:k*) mother-in-law (3685.Addition.)
1137. *po:ri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) young of animals or birds
1138. *phaṛe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) hood of a serpent (3180)
1139. *phara:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) a small copper coin
1140. *phara:yi:ṅ* *n.* west (3190. Addition.)
1141. *phu:na:* *adj.* new (3511)
1142. *phoppo:ṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) bubble (*IA* 9278)
1143. *phoro:* *n.* on (3730)
1144. *phoro:ṛa:l* from up, from the top (3730)
1145. *phoro:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) name (3612)
1146. *pho:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) boil, pustule (*IA* 13854)
1147. *pho:ṛya:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) a sweetmeat in the shape of a ball prepared out of Bengal gram and jaggery; called *bu:re* in Te.
1148. *pho:ṛd mi:n* *n.* a kind of fish called *merise:jimma* in Te.
1149. *bagga:* *adv* where (cf. 4228)
1150. *bagga:ṭa:l* wherefrom
1151. *bacco:ṅ* *adj.* how many (*non-m.*)
1152. *bacco:r* *adj.* how much
1153. *bacle:* *adi.* how much
1154. *baḍḍe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) stick
1155. *banṭi:* *n.* on which day
1156. *banḍa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) big stone (3224)
1157. *batta:ṅ putti:ṅ man v.i.* (all things) to be in disorder
1158. *batta:* *adj.* what
1159. *batta:y* at all, even a little
1160. *batta:l* *n.* what
1161. *batti:s* *num.* thirty-two (*IA* 6657)
1162. *bad* *pron.* who (*non-m. sg.*)
1163. *bandi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) a coin
1164. *bayye:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) mother
1165. *bare:* Reportative clitic.

1166. *bav* *pron.* who (*non-m. pl.*)
1167. *baske:* *adv.* when
1168. *baske:n* *adv.* at any time
1169. *bastu:r va:r* *n.* thursday (<skt.)
1170. *baha:n* *adv.* how
1171. *baha:ri:* *n.* outside (*IA* ↄ226)
1172. *ba:sa:ṭh* *num.* sixty-two (*IA* 6673)
1173. *ba:gṛiya:l* *adj.* crooked, curved (*IA* 11185, 11191)
1174. *ba:ta:l* *adj* of what kind (*non-m. sg*)
1175. *ba:to:r* *adj.* (*pl. ba:tu:r*) of what type (*m.*)
1176. *ba:pi:* *n.* (*pl. -k*) (old word) 1. elder brother's wife; 2. father's mother (*IA* 9209)
1177. *ba:pe:* with which
1178. *ba:ba:l* *n.* (*pl. -i:r*) (*voc. ba:ba:!*) father (9209)
1179. *ba:bo:* *n.* (*pl. ba:bu:r*) father (*IA* 9209)
1180. *ba:yi:* *n.* (*pl. -k*) 1. (one's own) elder sister; 2. term of respectful address to a woman (Pa. *ba:y* mother's mother <*IA* 9198)
1181. *ba:yko:* *n.* (*pl. -k*) wife
1182. *ba:yla:l* *n.* (*pl. -i:r*) enuch
1183. *ba:ra:* *num.* twelve (*IA* 6658)
1184. *ba:ri:* *adv.* why?
1185. *ba:ri:k* *adj.* narrow
1186. *ba:rci:* *n.* an instrument for cutting wood (Te. *ba:ḍisa.*)
1187. *ba:va:n* *num.* fifty-two (*IA* 6661)
1188. *ba:va:l* *n.* (*pl. -i:r*) father's younger brother (*IA* 9209)
1189. *bijju:ri:* *n.* lemon tree, *Citrus medica acida*
1190. *bitti:* *n.* (*pl. -ñ*) span
1191. *binde:* *n.* (*pl. -ñ*) vessel (Te. *binde* id.)
1192. *bir a:-* *v.i.* to become tight
1193. *bir ki:-* *v.t.* to tighten
1194. *biru:li:* *n.* the banyan tree, *Ficus bengalensis*
1195. *bi:ba:ṭ* *n.* young tiger
1196. *bi:ye:* *n.* (*pl. -k*) spouse's younger sister
1197. *bukka:* *n.* (*pl. -k*) handful (of rice); morsel (*IA* 9262)
1198. *bukni:* *n.* chilly powder
1199. *bucci:* *n.* term of endearment to a girl (*IA* 9266)
1200. *bujje:ṛa:* *n.* (*pl. -ñ*) crow-scare
1201. *buḍḍi:* *n.* (*pl. ñ*) a pot with suit (Te. *buḍḍi* id.)

1202. *buṛ bha:ve:y* *n.* the third month of the Gond year.
1203. *buṛku:m* *n.* (*pl.* *-buṛku:k*) snail
1204. *buy se:ña:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) groundnut (*IA* 4579)
1205. *bur-* *v.t.* to kiss (3527)
1206. *burka:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:k*) tiger (S 700)
1207. *bu:ṛ* *n.* down (*IA* 9280)
1208. *bu:ṛ aru:s-* *v.t.* to defeat
1209. *bu:ṛa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) bread prepared with ghee
1210. *bu:r* *pron.* who (*m. pl.*).
1211. *bu:ra:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) 1. quill of porcupine; 2. feather (3575)
1212. *bu:ri:k, burisi:k* *n.* a festival during which new grains are offered to ancestors.
1213. *bers-* *v.i.* 1. to grow; 2. to swell (3613)
1214. *be:ke:* *adv.* where
1215. *be:ke:n* *adv.* anywere
1216. *be:ñ-* *v.i.* (child) to crawl
1217. *be:ca:ṛ* *num.* forty-two (*IA* 6656)
1218. *be:t beḍḍe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) cane stick (*IA* 12101; *DBIA* 335)
1219. *be:nd* *adv.* where, in which side
1220. *be:nda:l* *adv.* wherefrom
1221. *be:bre:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) tomato (S 716)
1222. *bokka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) bone (3700)
1223. *bogṛa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) a high place
1224. *boṭṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) finger (S729)
1225. *boṭṭe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) a kind of fish (*moṭṭa* in Te. S730)
1226. *boṛs-* *v.t.* to roast (3705)
1227. *bom* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) breast (3246)
1228. *bomṛa:l* *n.* (*pl.* *i:r*) Brahmin (< Skt.)
1229. *bomṛe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) Brahmin woman (< Skt.)
1230. *bo:ku:ṛ pilla:* *n.* male young of goat or sheep.
1231. *bo:na:* *adj.* whose
1232. *bo:r* *pron.* who (*m. pl.*)
1233. *bya:nov* *num.* ninety-two (*IA* 6683)
1234. *bya:hattar* *num.* seventy-two (*IA* 6674)
1235. *bya:nsi:* *num.* eighty-two (*IA* 6699)
1236. *bhadde:ka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) duck (< Pers.; *IA* 328)
1237. *bhay bhay a:-* *v.i.* to dawn
1238. *bharña:ṛi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) side bones, ribs (*IA* 7948)
1239. *bha:ñi:* *n.* parting of hair (*IA* 9353)

1240. *bha:ṭo:* *n.* (*pl. bha:ṭu:r*) 1. elder sister's husband; 2. wife's elder brother
1241. *bha:y* *adv.* too much; *adj.* very (*IA* 9187)
1242. *bha:ve:y* *n.* second month of the Gond year
1243. *bhi:ṛa:* *n* hall
1244. *bhuyya:ri:* *n.* (*pl. -ñ*) cave (*IA* 9563)
1245. *bhu:yta:l* *n* (*pl -i:r*) male worker (*IA* 9557)
1246. *bou:yta:* *n.* (*pl. -k*) female worker (See *bhu:yta:l.*)
1247. *bhu:le:ma:-* *v.i.* to miss the way (*IA* 9538)
1248. *bhe:ṇḍi:* *n* okra, *Hibiscus esculentus* (*DBIA* 334)
1249. *bhe:li:* *n.* jaggery (4523).
1250. *bhora:ṛi:* *n.* devil
1251. *bhovri:* *n.* (*pl -ñ*) whirlpool (*IA* 9650)
1252. *bhovla:* *n.* (*pl. -ñ*) a stool on which the bride and the bridegroom sit during the marriage.
1253. *bho:ṛa:l* *adj.* yellow (*IA* 9690)
1254. *bho:ya:l* *n.* (*pl. -i:r*) fisherman
1255. *makk-* *v i.* to hide oneself (3897)
1256. *makku:s-* *v.t.* to hide (something) („)
1257. *magg-* *v.i.* (wound) to be healed
1258. *maggu:r* *n.* (*pl. maggu:k*) crocodile (*IA* 9652)
1259. *mac* *n.* dew (3792)
1260. *maṛu:-* *v i.* (curry) to be charred (3829)
1261. *maṛka:s* *n.* (*pl. -k*) a kind of fish called *nalla ce:pa* in Te.
1262. *maṇḍa:* *n.* 1. pandal; 2. elevated platform for chasing away birds (*IA* 9740)
1263. *maṇḍu:ṛi:* *n.* group (*IA* 9742)
1264. *mat* *n.* advice (< Skt.)
1265. *matti:, batti:* clitic. but (3903)
1266. *mattu* *n* medicine (3863)
1267. *man-* *v.i.* to be, to stay (3914)
1268. *mangaṭ* *n.* wrist (*IA* 9734)
1269. *mande: va:-* *v.i.* to be liked (lit., to come into the mind)
1270. *manje:* *adv.* afterwords.
1271. *manne:* *n.* day-after-tomorrow (3903)
1272. *mammo:, mammo:k* *pron.* we (*excl.*) (4231)
1273. *mayja:* *n.* barber knife
1274. *mayy-* *v.i.* 1. to remain, be surplus; 2. to win.
1275. *mayya:* *n.* 1. kindness, 2. love (< Skt.)

1276. *mayyu:s-* *v.t.* 1. to save, cause to remain; 2. to cause to win
1277. *mara:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) 1. tree; 2. medicine (3856)
1278. *mara:konḍa:l* *n.* a snake that stays on trees
1279. *mara:ṭ* *pron.* we (*incl.*) (4231)
1280. *mari:* *n.* (*pl.* *mark*) son (3901)
1281. *maru:m*[1] *postp.* behind (3897)
1282. *maru:m-*[2] *v t.* to forget (3897)
1283. *marka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) mango (3907)
1284. *marnḍa:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *marnḍa:k*) father's sister's daughter (3899. Addition)
1285. *marnḍu:* *n.* (*pl.* *-r*) male cross-consin (,,)
1286. *marmi:ṅ* *n. pl.* marriage (The grouping of this word with Ta. Ma. *maṇam* marriage, etc. in 3818 is not convincing. A better grouping would be with 3899.)
1287. *mars* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) axe (3889)
1288. *mal* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) peacock (3793)
1289. *mall-* *v.i.* 1. to turn back, return: 2 (light) to be extinguished (3874)
1290. *malla:nj* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) a kind of fish that resembles a snake (3877)
1291. *maskya:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) a man who tends buffaloes (*IA* 9964)
1292. *mah-* *v.i.* to refrain from, stop.
1293. *mahina:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) month (< Pers.)
1294. *mahu:s-* *v t.* to cause to stop
1295. *maho:* *n.* the eleventh month of the Gond year (*IA* 9993)
1296. *mahk-* *v.t.* to search (*?* 4512)
1297. *mahka:* *n.* Bengal quince, *Aegle marmelos* (3949)
1298. *ma:ṭi:* *n.* greens
1299. *ma:ṛk-* *v.i.* to peep
1300. *ma:ṛso:* *n.* (*pl.* *ma:ṛsu:r*) husband (S772)
1301. *ma:nḍi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) lap, thigh (< M.)
1302. *ma:ta:ri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) old woman
1303. *ma:tra:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) old man
1304. *ma:ndi:* *n.* people
1305. *ma:ma:l* *n. pl.* *-i:r*) maternal uncle (3945)
1306. *ma:yṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) anklet
1307. *ma:yṭa:l* *n.* whirlwind
1308. *ma:yna:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) man (< Skt.)

1309. *ma:r*[1] *n. (pl. -k)* blow, beating (*IA* 10063)
1310. *ma:r-*[2] *v.i.* to stop (to do something) (S780; also cf. 3960)
1311. *ma:r-*[3] *v.i.* to be charred (3935)
1312. *ma:ru:s-* *v.t.* to pull faces (S 779)
1313. *ma:re:l* *n. (pl. -k)* wing (3861)
1314. *ma:l* *n.* 1. crop, yield; 2. property (Pa. *ma:l* property)
1315. *ma:lundi:* *n. (pl. -ñ)* two headed snake
1316. *ma:s-* *v.t.* to make fire
1317. *ma:su:l* *n. (pl. -k)* python (3928)
1318. *micco:* *n. (pl. -ñ)* scorpion (*IA* 12081)
1319. *miṭṭu:s-* *v.t.* to apply saffron powder on the forehead.
1320. *miṛc-* *v.i.* to glitter (4163)
1321. *miṛcva:l* *n.* lightning (4163)
1322. *minñu:ṛ* *n. (pl. minñu:k)* spark (3994)
1323. *minñu:l man-* *v.i.* (fruit) to be tasty.
1324. *mindi:*[1] *n. (pl. -ñ)* eyelid (S 786)
1325. *mindi:*[2] *n. (pl. -n)* twig
1326. *mindi:*[3] *n. (pl. -n)* temple (of head)
1327. *minnu:ñ-* *v.i.* (fruit, water, etc.) to be tasty (S 788)
1328. *minno:ṛa:l* *n. (pl. -i:k)* tortoise.
1329. *miyya:ṛ, mi:ya:ṛ* *n. (pl. miyya:k, mi:ya:k)* daughter (3768)
1330. *mir-* *v.i.* to be spilt (4170)
1331. *mira:ṭ* *pron.* you *(pl.)* (3055)
1332. *miru:s-* *v.t.* to cause to be spilt (4170)
1333. *mirku:ṭ* *n.* chilly powder
1334. *mis-* *v.t.* to bury (Kui *mus-*, Kuvi (Su.) *muh-* id. New addition to *DED.*)
1335. *mise:l banḍa:* *n.* a stone used for sharpening an axe
1336. *misṛi: ki:-* *v.t.* to mix (*IA* 10135)
1337. *misṛe:ma:-* *v.i.* to mixed with (*IA* 10135)
1338. *mih-* *v.t.* to cause to bathe
1339. *mi:nḍ-* *v.i.* to lie down
1340. *mi:n* *n. (pl. -k)* fish (3999)
1341. *mi:se:lk* *n. pl.* moustache (3996)
1342. *muggu:s* *n. (pl. -k)* mongoose (4014)
1343. *muñnu:r* *n.* eaves
1344. *mucc-* *v.t.* to cover (4025)
1345. *-mucco:k, muccu:k* *clitic.* unless

1346. *mujra: si:–* *v.i.* to salute
1347. *muṭṭi:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) 1. handful; 2. handle of a weapon (*IA* 10221)
1348. *muḍḍu:ṅ–*[1] *v.i.* to be folded (4028)
1349. *muḍḍu:ṅ–*[2] *v.i.* to be immersed (4096)
1350. *muḍḍu:s–*[1] 1. *v.t.* to fold (a cloth); 2. *v.i.* to shrink (4028)
1351. *muḍḍu:s-*[2] *v.t.* to immerse (4096)
1352. *muṛi:–* *v.i.* to snore (cf. 4096)
1353. *munḍa:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) a wooden pole in the shape of Bhima (S 798)
1354. *munḍe:l* *n.* (*pl.* *–k*) pole
1355. *mudda: boṭṭa:* *n.* second finger
1356. *mudda:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) 1. ring; 2. ear-ring worn by males (*IA* 10203)
1357. *munne:* clitic. in front of, before (4119)
1358. *muṇṭa:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) fold
1359. *mur–* *v.i.* to become mature
1360. *mur* *n.* palas tree, *Butea frondosa* (4084)
1361. *mura:ṛi:* *n* a large basket for storing paddy.
1362. *mure:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) parched seed of Bengal gram (S804)
1363. *murga:ṛi: ki:–* *v.t.* to squeeze (neck)
1364. *mulge:, munge:* *n.* Indian horse-radish tree (4085)
1365. *mus mus kavv–* *v.i.* to smile (Te. *musi musi navvu* smile. New addition to *DED.*)
1366. *musṛe:rka: piyy–* *v.i.* (stomach) to swell due to indigestion.)
1367. *muh–* *v.t.* to cover, cause to cover (4025)
1368. *mu:ka:l* *n.* (*pl.* *–i:r*) dumb man (4124)
1369. *mu:ki:* *n.* (*pl.* *–k*) dumb woman (4124)
1370. *mu:nd* *num.* three (*non-m.*) (4147)
1371. *mu:ra:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) cow (4137)
1372. *mu:re: mari:* *n.* husband's brother's son
1373. *mu:re: marnḍa:ṛ* *n.* mother's brother's daughter
1374. *mu:rya:l* *n.* (*pl.* *–i:r*) father-in-law
1375. *mu:vi:r* *num.* three (*m.*) (4147)
1376. *mu:sk–* *v.t.* to smell (4122)
1377. *meddu:r* *n.* brain (4153)
1378. *meyni:* *n.* henna, *Lawsonia alba*
1379. *melli:–* *v.i* to move (3989. Add'tion.)
1380. *meilu:s–* *v.t* to cause to move (See *melli:–.*)

1381. *mes* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) small beehive
1382. *mesi:-* *v.t.* to sharpen (an instrument) (3779)
1383. *meh-* *v.t.* to cause to graze (4179)
1384. *me:nj/me:s* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) egg (4148)
1385. *me:ti:ñ* *n.* fenugreek seeds (4161)
1386. *-me:n, -me:nḍ* *clitic.* equivalent to English -ful as in *muṭṭi:-me:n* handful
1387. *me:ndo:l* *n.* body (4185)
1388. *me:y-* *v.t.* to graze (4179)
1389. *moggi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) bud (4007)
1390. *moḍḍa:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) male child (of one month or less)
1391. *moḍḍe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) female child (of one month or less)
1392. *moṛ* *n.* navel (3652)
1393. *moṛo:ka:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) plant (4100)
1394. *mollo:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-mollo:k*) hare (4071)
1395. *moso:r* *n.* nose (4122)
1396. *moso:r ko:la:* *n.* nose-stud
1397. *mo:ti:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) pearl (*IA* 10365)
1398. *mo:la:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) iron-nail (< M.)
1399. *mo:sa:mbi:* *n.* a species of orange (< M.)
1400. *ya:ya:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:k*) mother (308)
1401. *yenje:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) 1. kernel of the nut of *Chironjia sapida*; 2. kernel of any nut
1402. *yevv-* *v.i.* 1. to reach, arrive at; 2. (food, etc.) to be sufficient (693)
1403. *yevna:l, yavna:l* *clitic.* upto (see above)
1404. *ragga:l* *adj.* red (*IA* 10539)
1405. *racca:* *n.* the front portion of a house (*IA* 10609)
1406. *raṭ* *adj.* *thick.*
1407. *raṇḍ* *num.* two (*non-m.*) (401)
1408. *ra:go:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) parrot (S826)
1409. *ra:ñ-* *v.t.* to scold (269)
1410. *ra:ja:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) king (< Skt.)
1411. *ra:nḍe:* *n.* 1. widow; 2. term of abuse for women or animals (*IA* 10593)
1412. *ra:ni:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) queen (*IA* 10692)
1413. *ra:yta:* *n.* pickles (*IA* 10689)
1414. *ra:vṛa:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:k*) parrot
1415. *ritto:* *adj.* empty (*IA* 10729)

1416. *ri:k–* *v.t.* 1. to scatter; 2. to sow seeds
1417. *ri:ka: bo:ka: a:–* *v.i.* to be scattered
1418. *ri:ka: bo:ka: ir–* *v.t.* to place things in a disordered manner.
1419. *rudde:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) a kind of fish called *sanna jimma* in Te.
1420. *rumma:l* *n.* turban
1421. *ru:nd* *n.* breadth (*IA* 10781)
1422. *ru:si:* *n.* knife (4248)
1423. *reyy–* *v.i.* 1. to get down; 2. to hand down, be suspended (439)
1424. *reh–* *v.t.* to cause to descend, bring down (439. Addition.)
1425. *re:ṅa:* *n. Zizyphus jujuba* (402)
1426. *re:sk–* *v.i.* to fan
1427. *rokk–* *v.i.* (food) to be digested
1428. *roppo:* *n.* inside (600)
1429. *roh–* *v.t.* to send
1430. *rohi:* *n.* (*pl.* *–ṅ*) female sambar (*IA* 10865)
1431. *rohk–* *v.i.* to chew the cud (*IA* 10852 & 10853)
1432. *ro:ka:l* *n.* (*pl.* *–k*) wooden pestle (572)
1433. *ro:j* *n.* (*pl.* *–k*) day (< Pers.)
1434. *ro:ji: ro:ji:* *adv.* everyday
1435. *ro:ṇḍa:* *n.* weeds
1436. *ro:n* *n.* (*pl. rohk*) house (600)
1437. *ro:sk–* *v.i.* (rain drops) to fall inside the house through the window (3140)
1438. *lak* *n.* distance
1439. *lagga:m* *n.* bridle (< Pers.)
1440. *laṅ* *n.* distance
1441. *lajje:ma:–* *v.i.* to be shy, ashamed (*IA* 10910)
1442. *lappangi:* *n.* falsehood (*IA* 10943)
1443. *labba:ṛ* *n.* falsehood (*IA* 10943)
1444. *lambo:* *adj.* long (*IA* 10951)
1445. *lavṛi:, lavni:* *n* stream, streamlet (4250)
1446. *lasu:n* *n.* (*pl.* *–k*) garlic (*IA* 10990)
1447. *lahe:ṅ* *n. pl.* parched grain (*IA* 11011)
1448. *lahki:* *adv.* quickly
1449. *lahki: ki:–* *v.t.* to hasten, cause to hasten
1450. *la:g–* *v.i.* 1. to receive a blow; 2. to begin (to do something) (preceded by the infinitive of a verb) (*IA* 10895)

1451. *la:go:* (it) is not neccssary (See above.)
1452. *la:ṇḍi:a:-* *v.i.* (cloth) not be sufficient to wear
1453. *la:ta:* *n.* kick (*IA* 10931)
1454. *la:ta: pa:-* *v.t.* to beat
1455. *la:m* *n.* length (See *lambo:*.)
1456. *limbu:* *n.* lemon tree, *Citrus acida* (*IA* 7247)
1457. *lim* *n.* neem tree, *Azadirachta indica* (*IA* 7245)
1458. *lih ki:-* *v.t.* 1. to write; 2. draw a picture (*IA* 11048)
1459. *lu:di:* *n.* silk-cotton tree, *Eriodendron anfractuosum*
1460. *lekk-* *v.t.* to count (Te. *lekka* account)
1461. *lelle:nj, nelle:nj* *n.* moon (3113)
1462. *le:ka:l* *n.* (*pl. -i:r*) man or boy (used with contempt)
1463. *le:ṅ* *n.* voice (711)
1464. *le:ṇḍi:* *n. Eugenia jambolana* (2378)
1465. *le:ṇḍya:* *n.* a kind of *E. jambolana* the fruits of which are eaten (2378)
1466. *loddi:* *n.* valley
1467. *lolli: ki:-* *v.i.* to shout, make noise
1468. *vakka:t* *n.* time (< Ar.)
1469. *vakku:r* *n.* seeder (*IA* 2264)
1470. *vagga:r* *n.* (*pl. vagga:k*) female young of a buffalo (*IA* 11459)
1471. *vaṇji:* *n.* paddy (4306)
1472. *vaṇji:ṅ* *n.* paddy seedlings (4306)
1473. *vaṭk-* *v.i.* to be thirsty
1474. *vaṭṭe:y* (It) is not necessary.
1475. *vaṛ*[1] *n.* banyan, *Ficus indica* (*IA* 11211)
1476. *vaṛ-* *v.i.* to leak (4269)
1477. *vaṛi:* *n.* wind (4347)
1478. *vaṛk-* *v.t* to speak (3212. The connection of this entry either with 4478 (suggested in *CVGD*, voc. no. 3200) or with 4345 in *DEDS* is not convincing Addition.)
1479. *vatt-* *v.i.* to become dry (4355(a))
1480. *vatta:* *adj.* dried („)
1481. *vayd, vaydya:l* *n.* dottor (< Skt.)
1482. *vayyu:k* *n.* yawn
1483. *vayyu:k si:-* *v.i.* to yawn
1484. *var-* *v.t.* to climb over
1485. *vari:-* *v.i.* ro bend
1486. *varu:s-* *v.t,* to bend

1487. *varṭa:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) washerman
1488. *varṭe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) washer-woman
1489. *vas-* *v.i.* (cold, thirst, etc.) to be felt (4297)
1490. *vah-* *v.t.* (animal) to bear young, give birth to (4565)
1491. *vahc-* *v.i.* (water) to become boiled and be ready for adding rice (4361)
1492. *va:-* *v.i.* to come (4311)
1493. *va:kṛ(i)ya:l* *adj.* curved, crooked (*IA* 11191)
1494. *va:ga:ṭi:* *n.* an insect that stays on trees. (It is believed that the hair of an animal killed by a tiger becomes this insect.)
1495. *va:gce:yn* *n.* a creeper that is used in curing snake bite.
1496. *va:ṅ-* *v.i.* (water) to leak out (4370)
1497. *va:ṭ-* *v.t.* 1. to keep something in a place; 2. to throw down (something) (S 864)
1498. *va:ṭe:* *n.* idea
1499. *va:ṭṇi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) division, heap
1500. *va:ṛi:* *n.* grove (*IA* 11480)
1501. *va:ṛe:* *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) carpenter (*IA* 11375)
1502. *va:yi:ṭ* *adj.* bad
1503. *va:r-* *v.t.* to sing (3348)
1504. *va:vu:r* *n.* (*pl.* *va:vu:k*) field (< M.)
1505. *vik* *n.* poison (< *IA*)
1506. *vicka:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *vicka:k*) a kind of fish
1507. *vijja:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) grain, seed (4428)
1508. *vitt-* *v.i.* to run
1509. *vittu:s-* *v.t.* to make to run
1510. *viyy-*[1] *v.t.* to transplant
1511. *viyy-*[2] *v.i.* to dawn (4570. Addition.)
1512. *viyya:r* *n.* rubbish, dirt
1513. *visa:* *n.* outer skin
1514. *visku:ṛ* *n.* (*pl.* *visku:k*) firewood; wooden log that is half-burnt (4467. Addition.)
1515. *vi:c* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) tomb, grave
1516. *vi:j* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) thunderbolt (*IA* 11742)
1517. *vi:ṛa:*[1] *n.* a tree called *me:ḍi* in Te.
1518. *vi:ṛa:*[2] *n.* a scroll of betel leaves (*IA* 12045)
1519. *vi:r* *pron.* they (*m.*; also *hum. pl.*) (351)
1520. *vi:sa:* *num.* twenty (*IA* 11616)
1521. *vi:si:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) fly (4480)

1522. *vu:r pron.* they (m.; also hum. pl.) (dist.) (1)
1523. *venje:r n.* tongue (4499)
1524. *veṭṭa: n.* a small copper coin
1525. *veṛi:l n.* (*pl. -k*) 1. old man; 2. respectable man, superior (*IA* 11225)
1526. *veṛi:lpa.n n.* old age
1527. *veddu:r n.* bamboo (4514)
1528. *veyne: adv.* immediately
1529. *veyle:juṅṅa:l n.* a man with female complexion
1530. *veylo: n.* (*pl. -k*) woman
1531. *veri:- v.i* to fear, be afraid (4519)
1532. *veru:s- v.t.* to frighten (4519. Addition.)
1533. *vere: n.* fear (4519. Addition.)
1534. *verka:ṛ n.* (*pl verka:k*) cat (4520)
1535. *verce: n.* (*pl. -ṅ*) squirrel (3444)
1536. *verta:l n.* (*pl. -i:r*) relative (4442)
1537. *vellki: n.* silk-cotton tree
1538. *velli:- v.i.* 1. to wander around; 2. (bullocks) to go around in threshing paddy (? 4324)
1539 *vellu:s- v.t.* 1. to make to go round („)
1540. *velle: adj,* too much, many
1541. *veh- v.t.* to tell (4498. This form is most probably connected to 4472)
1542. *vehpu:s- v.t.* to cause to tell (See above.)
1543. *ve:- v.i.* to burn (4540)
1544. *ve:ṛci: n.* light (4524)
1545. *ve:r pron.* he (prox.) (See s.v. *vi:r.*)
1546. *ve:rma:yṭa: n.* a function for fixing the marriage during which vermilion and an anklet will be given to the bride by the bridegroom's party.
1547. *ve:ri:, ve:re: clitic.* upto, until (< Old Ma. *veri, verhiṃ, vari* id. < Ka.)
1548. *ve:rni: n.* bowl, coconut shell
1549. *ve:la:ṛ n.* wife
1550. *ve:li: n.* creeper (cf. *IA* 12114)
1551. *ve:s- v.t.* to cover roof (4552)
1552. *ve:su:ṛi: n.* (*pl. -ṅ*) story (Not with 4498.)
1553. *ve:sta: n.* roof (See s.v. *ve:s-.*)
1554. *vojje: n.* (*pl. -ṅ*) bundle
1555. *vomm- v.t.* to sell (157)

1556. *vommu:s-* *v.t.* to cause to sell (157)
1557. *voro:r, varo:r* *num.* one (*m.*) (834(a))
1558. *voh-* *v.t.* to break (799)
1559. *voho:* *n.* udder (*IA* 2403)
1560. *vo:ṭi: mu:ṭi:n* *n.* end portion of a dhoti
1561. *vo:r* *pron.* he (distant) (1)
1562. *vo:r-* *v.i.* to be broken (as pot) (799)
1563. *sakre:* *n.* morning
1564. *saggu:n* *n.* omen (< Skt.)
1565. *saññi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-r*) 1. maternal uncle's son; 2. friend.
1566. *saṭṭi:* *n.* the nineth month of the Gonḍ year
1567. *saṛ-* *v.i.* (saliva) to dribble from the mouth (1969)
1568. *saṛa:* *n.* cowdung solution (1986)
1569. *saṛa:pi:* *n.* cowdung (1986)
1570. *saṛa:y* *n.* young plant of Bengal gram (See below.)
1571. *saṛa:yi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ṅ*) the chickpea, *Cicer arietenum* (*IA* 4579)
1572. *saṛe:* *n.* (*pl.* *saṛi:r*) 1. son-in-law, *miyya:ṛ saṛe:* 2. younger sister's husband, *se:la:ṛ saṛe:* (1970, 256)
1573. *saṛe:ti:s* *num.* thirty-seven (*IA* 13145)
1574. *saṛe: mari:* *n.* sister's son (of a male), brother's daughter (of a female)
1575. *saṛe: miyya:ṛ* *n.* sister's daughter (of a male), brother's daughter (of a female)
1576. *sattar* *num.* seventy (*IA* 13143)
1577. *satta:vi:s* *num.* twenty-seven (*IA* 13157)
1578. *satte:ca:li:s* *num.* forty-seven (*IA* 13142)
1579. *satte:saṭh* *num.* sixty-seven (*IA* 13158)
1580. *satte: hattar* *num.* seventy-seven (*IA* 13159)
1581. *satthe:va:n* *num.* fifty-seven (*IA* 13149)
1582. *satra:* *num.* seventeen (*IA* 13146)
1583. *sathya:nov* *num.* ninety-seven (*IA* 13148)
1584. *sathya:nsi:* *num.* eighty-seven (*IA* 13160)
1585. *saṛ* *n.* a big festival
1586. *santa:r* *n.* a kind of tree
1587. *sappu:r* *adj.* lean, thin
1588. *sapri:* *n.* threshold
1589. *sabba:* *n.* feast (< Skt.)
1590. *sabba:l* *n.* crowbar (*IA* 13279)
1591. *sabbu:ṛ* *adj.* hard (as of fruit)

1592. *samji:ki:-* *v.t.* 1. to console; 2. to remove misunderstanding (< Skt.)
1593. *samdi:* *n.* all *(non-m.)*
1594. *samdi:r* *n.* all *(m.)*
1595. *samma:r* *n.* coriander (*IA* 12966)
1596. *sar-* *v.i.* to be torn (1951)
1597. *sari:*[1] *n.* (*pl.* -*ṅ*) path, way (1953)
1598. *sari:*[2] *n.* (*pl.* -*ṅ*) round ornament worn on the neck (S379)
1599. *sari:-* *v.t.* to plait a basket
1600. *saru:s-*[1] *v.t.* to tear (1951)
1601. *saru:s-*[2] *v.t.* to cause to plait or weave
1602. *sarke:ma:-* *v.i.* to move (*IA* 13250)
1603. *sarva:* *n.* the grain that remains in the field after threshing
1604. *salle:* *n.* an iron tube in which the tail of a cow is put and worshipped during marriage.
1605. *savre:ma:-* *v.i.* to become ready
1606. *savv-* *v.i* (food) to be rotten, (eggs) to go bad (1933)
1607. *savva:* *n.* one-fourths
1608. *savva:d* *n* taste (< Skt. *sva:du-* sweet)
1609. *savvi:ṅ* *n. pl.* meat
1610. *savvi:s* *num.* twenty-six (*IA* 12796)
1611. *savvu:s-* *v.t.* to make to become rotten (1933)
1612. *sa:-* *v.i.* to die (2002)
1613. *sa:ku:r* *n.* sugar (*IA* 12338)
1614. *sa:kri:* *n.* necklace
1615. *sa:jra:l, sa:dre:* *adj.* beautiful, good (*IA* 4982)
1616. *-sa:ṭi:* *postp.* for (Old Mar. *sa:ṭ(h)im* (< Skt. *sa:rthe*) in exchange for, on account of.)
1617. *sa:ṭh* *num.* sixty (*IA* 12804)
1618. *sa:ti:* *n.* chest (*IA* 5014)
1619. *sa:d-* *v.i.* (tree) to bear fruit
1620. *sa:dri:* *adv.* well (See *sa:jra:l.*)
1621. *sa:p* *n. (pl. -k)* thorn (2035)
1622. *sa:pa:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ṅ*) brinjal (2304. Addition.)
1623. *sa:pṛe:ma:-* *v i.* to be available
1624. *sa:yi:* *n.* cream (*IA* 5020)
1625. *sa:ri:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ṅ*) bread (S 385)
1626. *sa:ru:ṅ* *num.* six *(non-m.)* (2051)
1627. *sa:rni:, sa:r* *n.* row (*IA* 13354)

1628. *sa:rvi:r* *n.* six (*m.*) (2051)
1629. *sa:l* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) year (< Pers.)
1630. *sa:le:*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-i:r*) man of the weaver caste (2042)
1631. *sa:le:*[2] *n.* sal tree, *Strychnos potatorum* (< Skt.)
1632. *sa:vli:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) shadow (*IA* 5027)
1633. *sikya:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) network sling to hang things in (*IA* 12427)
1634. *siṛ* *n.* down, below (S 401)
1635. *siṛa:yi:ñ* *n.* east (S 401. Addition.)
1636. *siṛk-* *v.t.* to sprinkle water (? 2117)
1637. *sitta:* *n.* tamarind tree (2086)
1638. *sitta: paṇḍi:* *n.* tamarind (,,)
1639. *sittu:r a:-* *v.i.* to be cloudy
1640. *sinna:ri: ki:-* *v.t.* to kick, flog
1641. *sinnu:m* *n.* (*pl.* *sinnu:k*) bracelet (S 396. Addition.)
1642. *simga:* *n.* a month of the Gond year corresponding to February.
1643. *siyy-, si:y-* *v.t.* to sweep (2139)
1644. *siyyu:ñ* *num.* five (*non-m.*) (2318)
1645. *siyvi:r* *num.* five (*m.*) (2318)
1646. *siru:m sa:-* *v.i.* to become numb.
1647. *siru:li:* *n.* cow-itch, called *du:la goṇḍi* in Te.
1648. *siṛṛya:l* *adj.* uncontrollable (of animals)
1649. *sirna:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) cattle-bell (2075; *CVGD* 3404)
1650. *sirmu:ṭ* *n.* around, surrounding
1651. *silki:* *n.* backbone
1652. *sill-, sell-* *neg.* defective verb (inflected only in *neg.*) (2106)
1653. *sisri:* *n.* (*pl.*-ñ) whistle
1654. *sivli:* *n.* (*pl* *-ñ*) lip (2287)
1655. *si:ka:ṭ* *n.* darkness (2138)
1656. *si:-* *v.t.* to give (2138)
1657. *si:ñ* *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) horn (of animal) (*IA* 12583)
1658. *si:ṛo: e:r* *n.* water of yesterday
1659. *si:tri:* *n.* (*pl.* *-ñ*) basked used for storing cowdung
1660. *si:ndi:* *n.* date-palm, *Phoenix dactylifera* (459; this entry should properly be under initial **c-*.)
1661. *si:pi:* *n.* (*pl.* *-r*) tailor
1662. *si:yu:s-* *v.t.* to make to give (2138)
1663. *si:r*[1] *n.* (*pl.* *-k*) nit (2158; add Kui *si:reni, si:reṛi* comb.)

1664. *si:r*[3] *n.* (*pl.*-*k*) root (2162)
1665. *si:ra:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ṅ*) tendon (*IA* 13421)
1666. *si:lka:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ṅ*) brook, vivulet (2117)
1667. *si:s* *n.* lead (*DBIA* 167)
1668. *sukk-* *v.t.* to wash (clothes) (2196)
1669. *sukku:ṛ* *n.* (*pl. sukku:k*) wooden ladle (S370)
1670. *sukku:m* (*n.* (*pl. sukku:k*) star (2175)
1671. *sukku:s-* *v.t.* to cause to wash clothes (2196)
1672. *suṭṭi: ki:-* *v.t.* to leave (*IA* 3707)
1673. *sutte:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ṅ*) hammer (*IA* 2197)
1674. *sutri:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ṅ*) nipple
1675. *sutli:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ṅ*) rope, string (*IA* 13561)
1676. *sudri: ki:-* *v.t.* to clean, mend, sharpen (an instrument) (*IA* 12521)
1677. *suy* *n.* (*pl.* -*k*) needle (*IA* 13551)
1678. *suy limbu:* *n.* a kind of lemon tree
1679. *suy ve:la:ṛ* *n.* porcupine (2283)
1680. *surverta:l* *n.* (*pl.* -*i:r*) mediator of a marriage
1681. *suri:ṛi:, sulu:ṛi:* *n.* flute (S423)
1682. *suru: ki:-* *v.t.* to start, begin
1683. *suru:s-* *v.t.* to wave a plate containing water, etc. before the bride and the bridegroom (2211)
1684. *su:ṛ-* *v.t.* to see (2257)
1685. *su:r-* *v.t.* to make bread (2183)
1686. *su:ru:s-* *v.t.* to cause to make bread (2183)
1687. *su:re:* *n.* oblique-leaved jujube, *Zizyphus oenoplia* (2253)
1688. *seṭṭa:* *n.* shoulderblade (2274)
1689. *seṭṭe:ṛ* *n.* (*Pl. seṭṭe:k*) sickle (2268)
1690. *sen* *n.* (*pl.* -*k*) ear of maize (2300)
1691. *seru:li:* *n.* a kind of banyan tree without arial roots
1692. *serka:* *n.* chironji tree, *Buchanania latifolia* (2160)
1693. *serka: si:ṭe:* *n.* a kind of fish called *pedda parka* in Te.
1694. *sevve:r* *a.* gum, mud (2053)
1695. *se:ṛkya:l* *n.* (*pl.* -*i:r*) a man who tends goats and sheep
1696. *se:ṇḍa:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ṅ*) crest of a hill (*IA* 12434)
1697. *se:ti:* *n.* (*pl.* -*ṅ*) winnowing basket (1679)
1698. *se:me:ṛ* *n.* mucus of the nose (1337)
1699. *se:r* *n.* (*pl.* -*k*) plough (2313)

1700. *se:ri:* *n. (pl. -n)* a kind of snake called *jerri goḍḍu* in Te. (2314)
1701. *se:rnḍu:* *n. (pl. -k)* spouse's younger brother (S444)
1702. *se:rnḍa:ṛ* *n. (pl. se:rnda:k)* spouse's younger sister (S444)
1703. *se:rya:ṛ* *n. (pl. se:rya:k)* husband's brother's wife (S444)
1704. *se:rya:ṛ-avva:l* *n.* step-mother
1705. *se:la:* *n. (pl. -ñ)* bedsheet (*IA* 4910)
1706. *se:la:ṛ* *n. (pl. se:la:k)* younger sister (2288)
1707. *se:vṭa:to:r* *n.* youngest brother, last son
1708. *soṛi:-* *v.t.* to go away, run away (2350)
1709. *soṛu:s-* *v.t.* to lose (2350. Addition.)
1710. *sodde:l* *n. (pl. -k)* oven (2337)
1711. *son-* *v.i.* to go (2286)
1712. *sondu:s-* *v.t.* to lose (2286)
1713. *sovvo:k sovvo:k man-* *v.i.* to taste saltish (See below)
1714. *sovvo:r* *n.* salt (2201(b))
1715. *sosa:ni:* *n. (pl. -ñ)* 1. thinking; 2. advice (*IA* 12621)
1716. *so:k-* *v.t.* to anoint (S 459)
1717. *so:ñ* *n.* anger (*CVGD* 3504)
1718. *so:ñu:n va:-* *v.i.* to be or become angry (see above)
1719. *so:ṛ-* *v.t.* (knife) to cut (S 450)
1720. *so:ṛmu:k* *n.* proper method, proper way
1721. *so:de:* *n. (pl. so:di:r)* witch-doctor
1722. *so:ne:* *n.* a particular caste (the ladies of this caste attend to delivery)
1723. *so:na:ra:l* *n. (pl. -i:r)* goldsmith (*IA* 13520)
1724. *so:nci:ta:ṛ* *n. (pl. -k)* a young tiger
1725. *so:ba:* *n.* beauty (<Skt.)
1726. *so:yri:k* *n.* relationship
1727. *so:ra:y* *n.* a measurement called *tavva* in Te.
1728. *so:la:* *num.* sixteen (*IA* 12812)
1729. *so:si: ki:-* *v.i.* to think over (*IA* 12621)
1730. *haja:r* *num.* thousand (<Pers.)
1731. *haṭ* *n.* perserverance, obstinancy (<Skt.)
1732. *haṭṭe:ma:-* *v.i.* to become tired
1733. *hatti:* *n. (pl. -ñ)* elephant (*IA* 14039)
1734. *handa:l* *adv.* from that side (1)
1735. *hanne:(ṭ) ne:ṭi:* *n.* day-before-yesterday
1736. *har* *clitic.* every, each (<Pers.)

1737. *hari: son-* *v i.* (woman) to elope wiih a man; to marry another man while having a child.
1738. *halko:* *adj.* light in weight (*IA* 10896)
1739. *halli: ki:-* *v.t.* to mix (*IA* 14003)
1740. *halya:l, hayla:l* *n. (pl. -i:k)* male buffalo (*IA* 14016)
1741. *ha:ka: si:-* *v.i.* to shout, call out (*IA* 13938)
1742. *ha:ṭu:m* *n.* market, fair (*IA* 13944)
1743. *ha:pe:* with that
1744. *ha:ba:r* *n.* sky (*IA* 549)
1745. *hikma:t* *n.* contrivance, thought (< M.)
1746. *hinda:l* from this side (351)
1747. *himma:t* *n.* boldness, courage (<Pers.)
1748. *hiru:k* *n. pl.* flowers of the mahua tree (410)
1749. *hirṛa:* *n. (pl. -ñ)* gum, socket of a a tooth (<M.)
1750. *hirṛu:m* *n. (pl. hirṛu:k)* a kind of insect that bites and spoils clothes.
1751. *hirdu:li:* *n.* a tree called *si:ma cinta* in Te.
1752. *hirp* *n.* mahua tree, *Bassia longifolia* (410)
1753. *hirva:l* *adj.* green (*IA* 14114)
1754. *hi:ke:* *adv.* here
1755. *hi:pe:* with this (351)
1756. *hi:ra:* *n. (pl. -ñ)* diamond (*IA* 14130)
1757. *hu:ṭa:ṛ* *n. (pl. -k, hu:ṭa:k)* camel (*IA* 2387)
1758. *hu:ṛa:ñ* *n. pl.* corn or grains or peas of tender and immature ears or pods of great millet which have been parched (M. H. *huḷa:* id.)
1759. *here:* *n. (pl. -ñ)* goat (*IA* 14152)
1760. *hermi:* *n. (pl. -ñ)* female buffalo (699)
1761. *he:tu:* *n.* thought, remembrance (<Skt.)
1762. *he:tu: ki:-* *v.i.* to remember, think about

ERRATA

Page	Line	Error	Correction
8	22	fireword	firewood
31	4	occurs	occur
33	5	nouns	noun
40	28	*ro:u*	*ro:n*
57	8	*trag-ak-a:*	*targ-ak-a:*
63	last	*pa:-nc-u:ṅ*	*pa:-nd-u:ṅ*
65	1	UNIFLECTED	UNINFLECTED
85	last	*aske*	*aske:*
		va:to:r	*va:nto:r*
		came	will come
96	13	*t'*	*t't'*
	14	*[ro:t't'i:ni]*	*[ro:t't'i:ni]*
97	3	momth	mouth
109	13	*s*	*v*
138	3	he	having
191	22	liver	bile
223	last	*meilu:s-*	*mellu:s-*

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